The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

The Communists Triumphant in the Paris Election.

The Revolution Spreading in the Larger French Towns.

Duc D'Aumale Likely to be the Successor of M. Thiers.

Garibaldi to be Arrested if He Appears in France.

Napoleon Pays a Friendly Visit to Queen Victoria.

FRANCE.

Triumph of the Communists in the Paris Election—Revolution Breaking Out in Other Towns—The Government Thought to be Defunct—Duc D'Aumale the Probable Successor of Thiers—Movements of Prominent Officers.

LONDON, March 27.—The *Daily News* has a special dispatch from Paris stating that the elections passed off quietly, and resulted in an overwhelming Communist majority. The revolutionary authority is completely dominant.

The abdication of Admiral SAISSET and the Mayors increases the success of the revolution, which, within a week, will spread to all the large towns, and render the position of the Government in the rural districts untenable.

The *Telegraph's* special correspondent at Versailles, reports that the Government has ordered the prompt arrest of Gen. GARIBALDI upon his appearance on French soil. Gen. LE FLO retires from the Ministry of War, and will be succeeded by Gen. CLERMBAULT, a returned prisoner from Germany. It is generally thought the Government is defunct, and a rumor is current that M. THIERS will be forced to resign, and be succeeded by the Duc D'AUMALE. M. THIERS is credited with the remark to his friends that when the Government has 100,000 troops in which it can trust, an attack will be made upon Paris.

It is believed the capital will be removed to Tours.

The *Daily News'* special dispatch from Brussels says that Marshal BAZAINE is about to leave for France, and that Marshal LE BŒUF will go to the Hague.

LONDON, March 27—9 o'clock P. M.—Gen. FAIDHERBE has been summoned to Versailles.

A Call for Volunteers—The New Government Proclaimed at Lyons—Gen. Lullier Insane—Advance of the Prussian Outposts—A Light Vote at the Paris Election.

VERSAILLES, March 27.—The Minister of War has notified the Prefects to raise a battalion of Mobilized volunteers in each of the departments, in pursuance of the law which has just passed the National Assembly. These volunteers are to be forwarded to Versailles immediately, and are to receive daily one and a half francs, their officers to be appointed by the Minister of War.

The *Debats* says that Gen. LULLIER is insane, and is cared for by his colleagues of the Central Committee.

The insurgents have seized a gun-boat in the Seine, capturing the crew and some unimportant documents.

The *Officiel Journal* of the Committee announces that eighteen battalions of the National Guard out of the twenty-four organized in Lyons, support the Commune. The new Government had been proclaimed there without bloodshed.

The Prussian outposts have been advanced to Vincennes.

The insurrectionary Central Committee has extorted from some of the supporters of the Committee of Order a full and exact list of the members of that organization.

Result of the Paris Election—A Division Among the Montmartrists—Position of the German Commanders—Movements of Troops.

PARIS, Monday, March 27—1 P. M.—The result of the elections is now known. The candidates of the Central Republican Committee have been elected in all the arrondissements except the first, second and seventh, where the vote stands as follows:

First Arrondissement.—The number of voters registered, 22,500; number of votes cast, 11,034, of which the committee's candidates polled 3,600.

Second Arrondissement.—Number registered, 22,853; votes cast, 21,180; committee polled 4,000.

Seventh Arrondissement—Number registered, 22,092; votes cast, 5,175; old officers reelected.

The aggregate vote was very light.

The *Journal de Paris* estimates the number of qualified electors who abstained from voting at 250,000.

Opinion with regard to the election in the Montmartre and Belleville districts was divided. Some of the insurgents, considering the Committee reactionary, refused to vote, and continued to keep guard over their cannon. Others, more peacefully inclined, attended the polls and voted for what they believed to be a compromise.

The city continues to be tranquil.

The reports of the spreading of the insurrection in Algeria are confirmed.

It is reported here that the negotiations for peace will open at Brussels to-morrow.

BERLIN, MARCH 27.—The message sent into Paris by Gen. SCHLOTTEIN, commanding the German troops at St. Denis, is passive and peaceful in tone, but shows no friendliness for the insurgents.

Movements of troops have been going on lately with much activity in various parts of France, but they are strictly in accordance with the preliminary stipulations of peace.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Preparing for the Final Treaty of Peace Between France and Germany—Commander of the Army of Occupation—Authority of the German Empire to be Enforced in Alsace and Lorraine.

BRUSSELS, March 27.—The negotiations for the final treaty of peace between France and Germany will soon commence. MM. DE CLERCQ and GOULARD, the Plenipotentiaries of France, arrived here today, and it is expected that the first sitting of the representatives of both Governments will be held this week. The French Embassy is the place agreed upon for the meetings.

BERLIN, March 27.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says Baron VON GEROLT was recalled from Washington at his own request.

Gen. VOIGHT-RHETZ commands the German Army of occupation in France in the absence or Prince FREDERICK CHARLES.

A bill will be introduced in the Federal Parliament for the incorporation of Alsace and Lorraine under the government of the Emperor. It provides that the German Constitution will be enforced as the law of the land from the 1st of January, 1873. No mention is made of ceding a portion of the acquired territory to Bavaria.

Visit of Napoleon to Queen Victoria—He is Cordially Welcomed at Windsor—Officers of the Spanish Cortes—Illness of the King of Sweden.

LONDON, March 27.—The Emperor NAPOLEON visited Windsor Castle today, and remained an hour with Queen VICTORIA and family. An address of welcome was made by Lord SIDNEY. Marshal CANROBERT'S children were also present. The castle grounds were filled with a great crowd of people, who cheered the Ex-Emperor heartily. The revolt in Algeria is spreading.

MADRID, March 26.—Don BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, Duke of Victoria, will probably be chosen President of the Spanish Senate, and Don SALUSTIANO OLOZAGA President of the Chamber of Deputies....A Republican band has made its appearance in the Province of Lerida.

LONDON, March 27.—The King of Sweden is suffering from a relapse of his recent sickness. The Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark have gone to visit him.

Matters in the British Parliament—The Commons Object to Marriages with Deceased Wives' Sisters—Coast Defences—The Naval Estimates.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the bill legalizing marriage with deceased wife's sister, previously passed by the House of Commons, came up for final disposition. After a long debate, in which Lord PENZANCE argued strongly in its favor, the bill was rejected. In the House of Commons Lord ENFIELD stated that the Spanish Government on Saturday paid, at the British Legation in Madrid, the sum demanded as indemnity to the crew of the *Tornado*. Debate arose on the coast defenses, during which members of naval and military experience declared a preference for flotillas of gun-boats over other methods of defense. Mr. GOSCHEN introduced, and proceeded to explain and justify, the naval estimates. He observed, after a recapitulation of the figures, that the dock-yards and navy of England were strong enough to defend her commerce and soil. The statements of Mr. GOSCHEN gave great satisfaction to the House, and were received with cheers.

The Duc D'Aumale.

There is a rumor that M. THIERS will be forced to resign the Presidency of the French Republic, and that HENRI EUGENE PHILIPPE LOUIS D'ORLEANS, Duc D'AUMALE, will be his successor. This nobleman is the fourth son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, formerly King of France, and was born on the 16th of January, 1822. He was educated at the College Henri IV., at Paris, and when seventeen years of age entered the army. He accompanied his brother, the Duke of ORLEANS, to Algeria in 1840, and served there during the campaign which followed. He returned to France in 1841 and completed his military education at Courbevoie. In 1841-3 he was in Algeria again at the head of the subdivision of Medeah, where he conducted one of the most brilliant campaigns of the war. It was during this campaign that he captured the camp of ABD-EL-KADER, with 3,600 prisoners, a large amount of treasure and a valuable correspondence, for which service he was made a Lieutenant-General and appointed to the command of the Province of Constantine. In 1844 he directed the expedition against Biskara, and in 1847 succeeded Marshal BUGEAND as Governor-General of Algeria, a position which he occupied till the surrender of ABD-EL-KADER. On the breaking out of the revolution of '48, which drove his father from the throne of France, he resigned his command to Gen. CAVAIGNAC, and joined his exiled family in England. He united with his brother, the Prince DE JOINVILLE, in a protest against the decree which banished his family from France; but soon after settled down to literary pursuits, dividing his time between a beautiful villa at Twickenham and a fine estate in Worcestershire, on which he has amused himself with practical agriculture. He had an ample fortune, being heir to the ancient house of CONDE, and was thus enabled to spend his years of banishment from public life in elegance and affluence. In 1861 the Duke addressed a pamphlet to Prince NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, which excited much attention. The prosecution of the printer and publisher of this tract caused the Duc to challenge the Prince NAPOLEON, and the refusal of the latter to meet him occasioned no little comment. The Duc d'Aumale married Marie Caroline Auguste de Bourbon, daughter of Prince Leopold of Salerno, in 1844. His oldest son, Louis Philippe Marie Leopold d'Orleans, Prince de Condé, was born in 1845, and died in 1866. His second son, François Louis Marie Philippe d'Orleans, Duke of Guise, was born in 1854.

Frightful Massacre of Americans by Indians.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

LA MESILLA, N. M., March 12.—It is reported here that a party of eight Americans—seven men and one woman—were attacked by Apaches between Casas Grande and Garaland, Mexico, near the United States line. Six were killed on the spot, the woman among the number. Two who were on horseback, although lanced, made their escape; one, however, died before reaching Casas Grande. They had been traveling with a train, but at the time of the slaughter they were five miles in advance of the train.

Since writing the above the western stage has arrived, bringing confirmatory reports. The conductor also says that Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KERL, of Fort Bayard, were of the party—both killed. Mrs. KERL was the daughter of Major RIZHA. It is further reported that the stage was attacked by Apaches between Tucson and Maricopa Wells, and that the driver is missing. The conductor reached Tucson badly wounded.

Yale and Harvard.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article on Harvard and Yale, you give an impression that Harvard has done much more than Yale in erecting buildings for the accommodation of students. You state that Harvard has "built and is building three dormitories," thus giving the impression that Yale has done nothing, whereas Yale has finished one dormitory at a cost of $100,000, the gift of HENRY FARNAM, Esq., of this city, and has another one nearly finished at the same cost, the gift of Mr. DURFEE, of Fall River, Mass., beside erecting a very large building for the divinity students, including dormitory lecture-room, offices for the Professors, all combined in one building. Unless Harvard has done more than you state, it is not much ahead of Yale in what has been done of late.

A READER.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Thursday, March 23, 1871.

WASHINGTON.

Two Thousand People Crowded Into the Senate Chamber.

Senator Sumner's Great Speech—A Cold Reception—The President Charged With Being a Kuklux Chief—An Instance of the Honorable Senator's Insolence—Secretary Robeson's Dispatch—Measures Maturing for Suppressing Southern Disorders.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The galleries of the Senate Chamber were filled to their utmost capacity before 12 o'clock today, and hundreds of people were crowded about the doors outside in the corridors anxiously watching for any opportunities which might occur to get within hearing, if not within sight, of the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. SUMNER came into the Chamber just before 12, and was greeted with some demonstrations of applause as he took his seat. During the reading of the journal the crowd continued to increase, and already the sofas and chairs on the floor were taken by those entitled to that privilege. The gallery allotted to the foreign legation was filled chiefly with domestic diplomats, whose diplomacy had overcome the venerable door-keeper of that sacred precinct. The reporters' gallery, in addition to its usual attendants, contained some who had gained entrance by the same influences which had crowded the diplomatic gallery, and besides a whole host of journalists unheard of except when, on the occasion of crowded galleries, by alleged connection with previously unheard-of newspapers, they secure the privileges and immunities of legitimate members of the fourth estate. Before Mr. SUMNER begun his speech, Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that hundreds of ladies were in the corridors out of hearing, and asked that they might be admitted to the cloak-rooms, and, if there was any precedent for it, to the floor itself. This last request was denied, but assent was given to their coming into the cloak-rooms, and immediately those rooms and the doors leading from them were taken possession of. So, when a minute or two after the quarter hour, Mr. SUMNER rose to begin the reading of his speech, there were doubtless within hearing of his voice near 2,000 people.

Mr. SUMNER first fitted into his resolutions, as originally offered, an additional one to strengthen a position discovered since Friday to be weak. The speech was, in the main, such a speech as the resolutions foreshadowed. The argument of the speech was precisely the argument of the resolutions. The facts in them affirmed were supported by evidence, or attempted to be, in it. The speech was characteristic, and like former efforts on the same subject, except that the invectives and personalities were milder, the bitterness and disappointment of the speaker were not so well concealed. He wished he might have been spared the task of making this exposure, but he had been trained in the school of duty. He spoke for the Republican Party because he had always been its faithful servant. The kind of statesmanship and patriotism with which he confessed to have dealt with this subject, will somewhat surprise Herr BISMARCK, who is now so generally accepted as a pattern. He said he had had before him at first two questions: Is annexation good for us, and is it good for them? but he owned he had soon lost sight of the second query, and that he found himself entirely absorbed in the first. CABRAL himself, even if the patriot SUMNER represents him, could not be more devoted to the interests of the Dominicans. He applied his old epithet of usurper to BAEZ, but in the case of Gen. BABCOCK, he omitted his former abuse, and ironically termed him a young missionary, changed to a commodore and afterward to a plenipotentiary. He termed Secretary FISH'S reply to one of his resolutions of inquiry the confession of the State Department. He termed the visit of the *Nipsic* to several of the ports of San Domingo as "a war-breeding perambulation," a new figure certainly if not a good one. There was really no fact or theory in the speech not already before the country. It was merely a proclamation in the Senate of what he has been for a long time repeating privately and which has been telegraphed all over the country, that he had discovered what has been for a year and a half unknown, that our Government had been making bloodless war. It should not be left unnoticed that he left out, with what purpose may be imagined, of the speech as furnished to the Press in advance slips, some of the most objectionable and personal parts. For instance, he accused the President of neglecting affairs at home to carry out this annexation scheme, of using unprecedented persuasion and interference in the Senate to accomplish it, and spoke of him as putting himself at the head of a Kuklux organization in San Domingo and encouraging the Kuklux at the South by his example. [Mr. SUMNER'S speech will be found on the second page of today's TIMES, in the regular report of the proceedings in Congress yesterday.]

The following is the most personal and insulting part of the speech in regard to the President. It was not in the printed copy sent out from here in advance to the Press, and was not added to the speech till today:

"How can we expect to put down the Kuklux at the South, when we set in motion another Kuklux, kindred in constant insubordination to law and constitution, differing in objects? The two are kindred in this insubordination—one striking at national life, and the other at individual life. One molests a people, the other a community. Lawlessness is the common element, but it is difficult to see how we can condemn with proper reprobation our own domestic Kuklux in its fearful outrages, while the President puts himself at the head of a powerful and costly Kuklux, operating abroad in defiance of international law and the Constitution of the United States. These are questions which I ask with a sorrow, nor should I do otherwise than fail in justice to the occasion if I did not declare my unhesitating conviction that had the President been so inspired as to bestow upon the protection of Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half, nay Sir, one-quarter of the time, money, zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an Island in the Caribbean Sea; our Southern Kuklux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity reigned everywhere within our borders. [Demonstration of applause checked by the Chair.] Now, Sir, as I desire the suppression of the Kuklux, and as I seek the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme which initiates a new form of Kuklux on the coasts of San Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race, represented in the black Republic, shall be arrested. I speak now against the Kuklux on the coast of San Domingo, of which the President is the head, and I speak also for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in earnest against Kuklux, let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race, here is the occasion for his best efforts."

It was significant that as Mr. SUMNER sat down from his work not a Senator congratulated him on his speech. Not even Mr. SCHURZ, who sat next to him all the afternoon, offered him his hand upon the completion of his work of destruction. Seldom has such an audience been gathered to hear a great effort, and never before has the great effort been only such a mass of hollow sound as not to secure a single congratulatory response from a single brother Senator.

AN INSOLENT REBUKE.

Mr. SUMNER gave a striking example of his insolence and intolerance toward his brother Senators this afternoon. After he had been speaking nearly three hours and a half, and been listened to with the closest attention, he observed Senators EDMUNDS and CARPENTER conversing in whispers a few seats to his left. He stopped in his remarks before any one but himself had observed the Senators, and in a tone that was anything but polite, demanded that Senator EDMUNDS should speak lower or cease his conversation. This brought the Vice-President to his feet, who said that as the Senator from Massachusetts had demanded it in this instance, he would hereafter enforce the rule on every occasion, which requires that while Senators are speaking no other Senators shall indulge in conversation, read newspapers, &c. This will hit SUMNER harder than any one else, because he violates the rule oftener than any one else.

REPLIES TO MR. SUMNER.

Mr. MORTON took the floor when Mr. SUMNER had concluded, and spoke in a very forcible manner for about twenty minutes. He did so simply, he said, to call attention to the object of this speech, to the utter want of taste in this discussion, pending the return of the Commissioners, expected within the next six hours; to the apparent intention of the Senator to forestall their report, and to the fact that this violent speech had been in preparation for more than two months, and that its sole purpose was to degrade the President. Mr. MORTON then, in one brief statement, swept away the whole framework of Mr. SUMNER'S vast effort upon which he has founded his arraignment of the President. He quoted from the same documents which Mr. SUMNER quoted from, facts and orders which that gentleman ignored or concealed, showing that the Government of Dominica and the Government of the United States, while in the exercise of their undoubted rights to negotiate on the subject of annexation, had become satisfied that Hayti was preparing, or had permitted to be prepared, expeditions from her territory for the avowed purpose of opposing the accomplishment of that negotiation; that thereupon this Government had notified Hayti that, pending these negotiations, she must not interfere for any such purpose. To Mr. SUMNER Senator MORTON then put this most pertinent inquiry: If any such oppression or interference as he had portrayed existed, where was the voice of Hayti? Why had not that Government protested? The fact that she had not was the all-sufficient answer to the inflamed rhetoric of the Massachusetts Senator. Mr. HOWE followed Mr. MORTON in a vein of very keen satire, as he drew a picture of a long line of brilliant but utterly wrecked intellects from King SOLOMON down, by CICERO and CÆSAR, and PITT to SUMNER, which made the latter wince, as his vanity was punctured by the illustration. Mr. HOWE yielded for an adjournment, and it is understood that he will go on to-morrow, which will open the flood-gate of debate on this subject.

AN INDIRECT REPLY FROM SECRETARY ROBESON.

The published dispatch from Secretary ROBESON to Admiral LEE, regarding the action of our naval vessels in the waters of San Domingo, which appears this afternoon, excites considerable comment, answering and correcting incidentally, as it does, many of the most serious errors of Mr. SUMNER'S speech. In explanation of Capt. TEMPLE'S imprudent letter, it may be said that he, as well as all naval officers on that station, are strongly opposed to annexation. They object to stations in the tropics.

DEALING WITH THE KUKLUX.

The Select Committee of the House on the Kuklux bill met this morning and again this afternoon to consider the various bills before them. The Democrats will of course oppose any bill, but the indications are that the majority of the Committee will take SHELLABARGER'S bill for a basis and add to it some of the features of the bills of Senators FRELINGHUYSEN and WILSON, which gives the United States Courts exclusive jurisdiction of offenses arising under their provisions, and which provides also for the purging of juries of those who have been themselves engaged in such unlawful conspiracy. The Democrats, it is understood, will not make any resistance to the introduction of such a measure, but will rely upon their ability in debate to amend it, and make it as unobjectionable as possible in their view, if they cannot defeat it.

UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

There is no truth in the rumor that Ex-Congressman STOKES is to be appointed Fifth Auditor, in place of H. D. BARON, Esq., of Wisconsin, the present incumbent. Mr. BARON is a very popular and capable officer. The only complaint made against him thus far is by some of his clerks, whose fashion of elegant leisure in performance of their daily duties he has dispensed with.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

A DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

The Democratic members of Congress held a caucus to-night at the Capitol, continuing in session nearly four hours. They interchanged views on the subject of the bill prepared by the House Select Committee, and criticised its features. The statement was made in the course of the proceedings, which met with general assent, that most of the disturbances in the South were the result of the bad state of local government, while in not a few instances reports of violations of law, &c., were greatly exaggerated for political effect. The remedy, however, was not to be found in such Kuklux measures as had been presented. It was incidentally stated that the relieving of men from their political and legal disabilities would tend to produce general tranquillity more than any other proposition. The caucus also discussed the propriety of issuing an address to the people of the United States, and appointed a committee to report one at a future caucus.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE NEW LOAN.

The subscriptions to the new loan today were $7,740,000, the total amount being $40,000,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSIONERS.

The San Domingo Commissioners and the parties accompanying them returned to Washington this evening. All were well, with the exception of Ex-Senator WADE.

EX-COLLECTOR BAILEY'S DEFALCATION.

To correct erroneous impressions as to the amount of defalcation of J. F. BAILEY, late Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth and Thirty-second Districts of New-York, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue authorizes the statement that the actual cash defalcation reaches the sum of $132,642, made up of taxes collected and not deposited, collections from stamps not deposited, special deposit account with the Secretary of the Treasury, collections on spirits and tobacco unaccounted for, amount collected on account of store-keepers' salaries, and amount collected on account of gaugers' fees.

CENSUS STATISTICS.

The following facts have been obtained at the Census Office:

Increase, per cent., in the number of establishments of productive industry, returned by Assistant Marshals in 1870, over the number returned in 1860: Alabama, 43; Arkansas, 76; California, 41; Connecticut, 73; Delaware, 26; Florida, 263; Georgia, 91; Illinois, 189; Indiana, 112; Iowa, 235; Kansas, 324; Kentucky, 48; Louisiana, 142; Maine, 47; Maryland, 93; Michigan, 173; Massachusetts, 62; Minnesota, 288; Mississippi, 47; Missouri, 242; Nebraska, 332; New-Hampshire, 25; New-Jersey, 59; New-York, 59; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 107; Oregon, 267; Pennsylvania, 64; Rhode Island, 58; Tennessee, 106; Vermont, 69; Virginia and West Virginia, 45; Wisconsin, 129. Nevada is omitted from the statement on account of the small number received in 1860. Texas and South Carolina are not made up.

Increased per cent. in the number of farms returned by Assistant Marshals in 1870, over the number returned in 1860: Alabama, 22; Arkansas, 7; California, 19; Connecticut, 4; Delaware, 19; Florida, 50; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 40; Iowa, 93; Indiana, 23; Kansas, 257; Kentucky, 28; Louisiana, 23; Maine, 4; Maryland, 10; Michigan, 52; Minnesota, 154; Mississippi, 49; Missouri, 55; Nebraska, 216; New-Jersey, 16; New-York, 8; North Carolina, 21; Ohio, 7; Oregon, 48; Pennsylvania, 13; Rhode Island, 3; Tennessee, 43; Vermont, 8; Virginia and West Virginia, 18; Wisconsin, 51.

In Massachusetts there appears a loss of twenty-six per cent. and in New-Hampshire, of two per cent. Nevada is omitted from the statement on account of the small number received in 1860. Texas and South Carolina are not made up.

ATTITUDE OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Could Members of the San Domingo Commission be Treated as Spies by Cabral—Secretary Robeson Defines the Position of the United States and Their Relations With the Dominican Republic—Genuineness of the Temple Letter.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The following letter has just been made public:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.

To Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee, Commanding North Atlantic Fleet:

ADMIRAL: I herewith inclose a copy of a letter which purports to have been addressed on the 24th day of February last by the officer commanding the *Tennessee* to Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, Chairman of the Commission, sent to San Domingo on that vessel, and which was published in the correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* on the 17th day of the present month. As the orders to the commander of the *Tennessee* were simply to carry the Commission on their expedition to such points as they might desire, and contain nothing further of general instruction or direction, I naturally feel somewhat doubtful of the authenticity of this letter; but, as it has been published as authentic, and contains much which is calculated to mislead the people and authorities of San Domingo as to the true spirit and extent of the orders of the Executive to the naval vessels there, and may perhaps embarrass to some extent the officers in command of those vessels, I have thought it right to correct the unfounded ideas therein contained through you, the commandant of the fleet in those waters.

You will perceive that in this letter the writer assumes in effect that if any person connected with the Commission was taken prisoner by the opponents of the Dominican Government within their lines, he would be in reality a spy, and might, under the rules of civilized warfare, be treated as such, because the United States has, in the opinion of the writer, through the orders of its Executive to the naval vessels there, chosen to take part in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. This statement is unfounded in fact and inference, and has evidently been made hastily, in ignorance of the real circumstances in the case, or in misapprehension of their legal effect. The United States is dealing with the regularly-constituted Government of the Dominican Republic in a manner and for a purpose not inconsistent with international law; and though the right of revolution against constituted authority for just and adequate cause inheres in every people, yet the constituted Government is, until it is actually overthrown, the legal representative of the nation in all its relations to other people, and the right of revolution does not carry with it to the revolutionists, pending their contest, their right to treat the agents of other nations as enemies when not in arms against them, while they are acting, as they have an international right to act, in accordance with the laws of the existing Government. Such treatment, without a formal notice, is contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and the notice, if given, is at the peril of the insurgents, and is justified only when the disturbance rises to the dignity of a revolution.

But neither the United States nor its Executive has chosen to take part, or has taken part, in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic. The situation is this: The President of the United States has, by the Constitution, the right to make treaties, subject to the ratification of the Senate. The Congress of the United States, in 1866, appropriated a considerable sum of money for the understood purpose of acquiring by lease or purchase a part of the Island of San Domingo. The Bay and Peninsula of Samana were considered most appropriate for our purpose as a naval station, and the Republic of San Domingo itself, with its favorable position and natural resources, its friendly Government and people seemed, for the purposes of commerce and civilization, far the most desirable for us of those fragments of our Continent which lie across the gateways of our domestic commerce and shut up the entrance to our great inland sea. To initiate all treaties is the constitutional right of the President, and thus he had the constitutional power to negotiate treaties for the cession of Samana and the annexation of the Dominican Republic. If, upon proper consideration, he thought it right and for the interests of the country, whose interests are to this extent intrusted to his judgment, it was his constitutional right. He did negotiate such treaties with the existing Government of the Republic, confessedly the Government both *de facto* and *de jure*. These treaties were, of course, inchoate and subject to be confirmed or defeated by the action of the Senate of the United States and of the people of the San Dominican Republic, but by such treaties and pending such final action, the United States acquired an interest in the thing negotiated, from which he could not be rightfully disturbed by any other Power, and it was the plain duty of the Executive to protect, if need be, the integrity of this constitutionally acquired interest, so that the subject of the negotiation might remain intact until the final action of the ratifying powers could be properly had. This duty is plain and in every case of valuable acquisition, the execution of it will be expected and approved by the people. It was in the discharge of such duty that, in the early part of the present century, President MADISON marched the armies of the United States into, and actually took possession of, the territory then known as West Florida, including what is now the State of Alabama, for which territory negotiations were then pending, and afterward concluded and settled with Spain. This action was approved by Congress and the people, not as an exercise of war power, but as the protecting of an interest constitutionally acquired, and in which the Executive was bound to maintain intact while it remained in use. In the present case the President has hitherto only pursued, in relation to the Republic of San Domingo, this same recognized policy of our Government, and under the treaty and by means of an appropriation by Congress for such purpose, we took possession of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana. This possession we still hold, and while our flag flies there we must protect from every interference the interest which it represents.

In carrying out this recognized policy, the Government of the United States has not fired a shot nor landed a man in hostile attitude on the Island of San Domingo, and has neither interfered in the internal conflicts of the Dominican Republic nor coerced any other Power. It has simply announced to all people generally, and particularly to such as appeared in a threatening attitude, its determination to protect, until finally disposed of, the interest it had acquired in that Republic from all attacks from without its boundaries, and from the interference of any foreign Power, so that, in the event of the treaty being ratified, there would be left the thing contracted for, with no hostile possessions intervening to destroy our right of preemption. To do this is certainly not to make war, or to take part in the conflicts of a country, nor to coerce, nor to attempt to coerce, any Power. It is but the simple performance of a duty to Congress and to the nation in the preservation, in its existing condition, of what we have constitutionally entered into negotiations constitutionally to acquire. Under the orders of the Executive, it is a part of the duty of those ships of your fleet which are at any time cruising in the waters of San Domingo to maintain this status against every Power, and while we would not yield the right to interfere with it to the most powerful Government, we cannot concede that right even to the weakest. Very respectfully,

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

Official Weather Report—Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 28—1½ A. M.—The area of lowest barometer, which was Sunday night, in Pennsylvania has during the day remained over the Eastern States, whence it has now passed eastward, followed by clearing up weather and a rising barometer. Heavy rain and snow have prevailed on the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States. High easterly winds followed by brisk north-westerly winds have been experienced on the coast. These have now abated in force and gentle winds prevail very generally throughout the country. Clear and clearing weather have been enjoyed from the Middle States south and west. The temperature has now very generally returned to the range of Sunday.

PROBABILITIES.

There are no indications of any noteworthy disturbances on Tuesday. Clear or partially cloudy weather will probably prevail from the Mississippi to the Atlantic, with light and fresh winds.

ALBANY.

No Report on Erie Classification Yet—The Ring's Monster Railroad Scheme for New-York—Its Advocates Resolved to Pass it Over Every Opposition—Some of the Frauds that may be Expected in Connection with It.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 27.—There was a full attendance in the Assembly for the first time at any Monday evening session this Winter, owing, probably, to the expectation that the Railroad Committee would report on the Erie bill. The Committee did not report, however, but promised to do so to-morrow.

THE NEW-YORK VIADUCT BILL.

The Viaduct Railroad bill was up as the special order in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments were proposed. The first was by Mr. WEED, of Clinton, to the effect that no person should be a director of the road who was not a stockholder, and that at least five millions of dollars should be subscribed, and ten per cent. thereof paid in, independent of the City's subscription of five millions, before the Company should be permitted to organize. This was voted down, or, at least, declared to be lost by the Chairman, Mr. MOSELEY, of Kings, who refused to notice Mr. WEED'S call for a count, although it was evident to all that the amendment was carried. Mr. ALVORD, of Onondaga, proposed the next amendment, to the effect that the Company should not consolidate with the Hudson River, the Erie, or any other railroad already built or hereafter to be built, and should not lease their road or become the lessees of any other road. This amendment was carried. Mr. WEED then offered an amendment that the plans and specifications for the road should receive the assent of the Governor, instead of permitting the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works to overrule his objections. This was lost, and other amendments were about being proposed when a motion was made and carried that the Committee rise and report progress on the bill. It was evident from the discussion on these amendments that the Ring have determined to put this bill through at all hazards. The five millions of dollars which the City is authorized to subscribe, and of which they are to have the handling, is too big a stake for them to lose. Speaker HITCHMAN and TOM FIELDS engineered the bill on behalf of the Ring, and opposed every amendment that was offered. They made use of their favorite argument when any Ring job is to be put through, that the bill related exclusively to New-York, and country members had no business to have any opinions about it. When, in answer to this, it was shown that the bill authorised the construction of a railroad in every county of the State, the Ring advocates lost their temper and resorted to threats. HITCHMAN informed the rural members that New-York "intended to have this bill anyhow," and it was useless for them to make any opposition to it, and FIELDS went still further, and said "we are going to pass this bill precisely as it came from the Senate." In opposing WEED'S amendments, FIELDS said the "gentleman was only building houses for other people to live in. He might delay the bill, but he couldn't prevent its passage." This was construed to mean that WEED'S opposition would result in encouraging the "strikers" to demand a higher price for their votes, but the Ring were bound to pass the bill whatever might be the cost. Mr. SWEET called attention to the fact that the bill, as it came down engrossed from the Senate, contained a clause not in the printed bill on file, authorizing the Board of Supervisors of any county to bond the county in aid of the road. Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, and others protested strongly against this provision, which was declared to be a stretch of authority never before conferred on the Supervisors of any county. FIELDS at first denied that there was any such provision in the bill, but a second reading by the Clerk showed it was there, and how it got there nobody knows, as no such amendment was adopted in the Senate. The public can judge from this what tricks are to be resorted to in order to get the bill tinkered to suit the purposes of the Ring, while the threats of the Speaker and FIELDS show plainly that the measure is to be carried through the Legislature by wholesale bribery.

OUR SAVINGS BANKS.

Synopsis of the Superintendent's Annual Report.

Superintendent HOWELL, of the Banking Department, has submitted to the State Legislature his annual report, in which he says:

Since the last annual report concerning savings banks was submitted to your honorable body, the following institutions have organized and commenced business, and have reported to this department their condition on the 1st of January: Equitable Savings Institution, New-York; Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Lockport; Oswego County Savings Bank, Oswego; Pawling Savings Bank, Pawling; Port Jervis Savings Bank, Port Jervis; Trades' Savings Bank, New-York. All the conditions relating to this interest serve to inspire me with a strong conviction that the indiscriminate multiplying of these institutions, such as has characterized the legislation of the last few years, is most impolitic and hazardous.

The condition and affairs of the savings banks of our State, as compared with the previous year, appear in a general way from the following:

SUMMARY—FINANCIAL.

	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Increase.
Resources.			
Bonds and mortgages	$64,830,285	$78,184,642	$12,354,357
Stock investments, as reported	112,051,111	129,894,847	17,243,736
Amount loaned on public stocks	10,176,439	10,448,080	272,441
Amount loaned on stocks or bonds of private corporations	1,733,816	2,101,748	367,927
Amount loaned on personal securities	479,412	682,516	203,104
Amount reported as invested in real estate	3,285,608	4,140,681	855,073
Cash on deposit in banks and trust companies	9,952,228	12,813,377	2,861,149
Cash on hand not deposited in banks	3,152,907	4,198,159	1,045,252
All other assets	2,395,542	2,676,332	280,996
Total	$208,607,148	$245,091,177	$36,184,029
Liabilities.			
Amount due depositors	$194,360,299	$230,749,408	$36,386,109
*Other liabilities	222,909	194,966	......
Excess of assets over liabilities	14,023,880	14,146,803	122,923
			$36,512,092
			28,003
Total	$208,607,148	$245,091,177	$36,481,029

STATISTICAL.

	Jan. 1, 1870.	Jan. 1, 1871.	Increase.
Number of institutions reporting	136	138	3
Number of open accounts	651,474	712,109	60,635
Average to each depositor or account	$296 80	$324 03	$27 23
Number of accounts opened during the last year	219,624	217,274	7,650
Number of accounts closed during the last year	148,145	151,250	3,105
Amount deposited (not including interest credited) during the last year	$133,389,700	$152,303,303	$18,913,608
Amount deposited (including interest credited) during the last year	143,709,907	164,452,293	20,742,386
Amount withdrawn during the last year	119,106,499	126,645,716	7,510,217
Interest or profits received or earned during the last year	12,918,009	14,313,632	1,395,628
Interest credited to depositors during the last year	10,320,207	12,145,985	1,828,778

*A decrease of $28,003 is accounted for by the Atlantic Savings Bank having in their report, made January, 1870, entered the amount of interest credited depositors for the 1st of January, 1870, under the head of other liabilities, and in their report made January, 1871, included the same item of amount due to depositors. Other liabilities should show an increase of $43,092. The "amount due depositors" and "other liabilities," January, 1870, and the increase in deposits during the year 1870, are affected to the amount of $71,095, the amount of interest credited depositors for Jan. 1. 1870. by the bank named above.

The Mechanics' (formerly Emigrant) Savings Bank, of Buffalo, has become involved in embarrassments resulting from the defalcation of its treasurer, and is winding up its affairs. This unfortunate condition would seem to be the natural result of intrusting the management of the institution almost wholly to a single officer, with little or no oversight on the part of the trustees. Another instance of loss, sustained through the dishonesty of a subordinate, has been brought to my notice during the year. I directed an examination to ascertain the extent of the same and learn whether it was so serious as to justify any proceeding on the part of the Attorney-General to close the affairs of the institution. Fortunately the loss did not exceed $2,000, which the trustees have expressed a willingness to make good. The affairs of the institution in question were, from motives of economy, almost wholly intrusted to the officers and clerks of an insurance company, of which some of the trustees were directors. Laxity of supervision on the part of the trustees was induced by the conviction that the insurance company, whose premises they occupied and whose subordinates they employed, would exercise the requisite scrutiny. The result failed to justify this confidence on the part of the trustees of the savings bank, and should serve to impress the salutary lesson that there is no safe substitute or a thorough, careful and intelligent supervision by trustees of the minutest detail of their trust. To insure this vigilant care, the business of a savings bank should be disconnected from all other business. I have more recently had occasion to direct an examination of another institution, where, though the confidence placed in the honesty and fidelity of the officer in charge was justified, yet the control and direction of affairs seemed by common consent to have fallen into the hands of one or two trustees, so that very grave irregularities had occurred, which, if not of themselves imperiling the security of depositors, at least left to them scarcely more protection than that afforded by the personal responsibility of these trustees and others who were borrowers from the institution. Investments not authorized by law; loans to trustees, or upon their security without adequate collaterals; more than half the assets kept in "available form," a large portion of which was upon securities of at least questionable character, were some of the features characterizing the management. And it is to be feared that this case has too many parallels among these institutions, though not in many instances so flagrant as to attract the attention of the Superintendent, and justify him in making, or causing to be made, an examination under existing provisions of law.

As the question was so fully discussed in my last year's report, I had not intended to refer at length to the subject of the surplus fund and the "unclaimed deposits" of our savings banks, in my report of this year to the Legislature. But observing that the matter has been again brought to the notice of your honorable body, I take occasion respectfully but decidedly to express my opinion that the proposed measure is unjust and impolitic in the extreme, is likely to be attended with most serious consequences to the parties directly interested, and calculated to greatly impair, if not entirely destroy, the usefulness of our savings-bank system. The accumulating and retaining of surplus fund, to provide against contingencies, I regard as a most prudent and salutary measure. The amount of the surplus fund held by the savings banks of this State, I notice by a bill introduced in the Senate a few days since, is estimated at from five to six millions of dollars. The general law on the subject of the surplus of savings banks, passed in 1839, (chapter 347, section 3,) limits the amount to ten per cent. of the deposits, although in some of the charters there is a special provision allowing the bank to hold twenty per cent. The deposits held by the savings banks of the State on the 1st of January last, as shown by their reports to this Department, and herewith submitted, amount to $230,749,408, ten per cent. of which is $23,074,940, from which it will be seen that the amount is largely below the legal limit. In my judgment, it would be altogether in accordance with the dictates of prudence, and with sound business principles, to encourage the savings banks to increase their surplus fund rather than to diminish it. The surplus is as much the absolute property of the depositors of the savings banks as the deposits themselves, and I can conceive of no reason why fifty per cent. of it should be taken and transferred to the custody of the State in the manner provided for in the bill introduced in the Senate a few days since, any more than a similar proportion of the deposits should be appropriated in the same manner. The object to which the fund so acquired is to be applied, or the manner in which it is to be invested, makes no difference as to the rights of the parties. The simple question is, whether the depositors in savings banks have the right, in common with their neighbors, to use their own money in their own way, when that way is sanctioned by law; or whether it is to be taken from them under cover of law, and invested for them by their self-constituted guardians and trustees, as if this large class of our citizens were not competent to control their own affairs.

The wholesale proposition in relation to what are termed "unclaimed deposits in savings banks," is, in my judgment, equally unjust and objectionable in every feature with the other. The term "unclaimed deposits," is certainly a very indefinite one, and the limit of ten years, fixed as the time for which a deposit has remained uncalled for, to bring it under this head, is purely arbitrary. I am informed by reliable persons long connected with savings banks, that it has not unfrequently occurred, that deposits have been called for by the proper owners after having remained double that length of time. I can think of no good reason why this class of personal property should be regarded as different from other investments. By the laws of this State, ample provision is made for the disposition of property for which there is no legal owner; and there can be no reasonable objection to control being taken by the State of deposits in savings banks in common with other property, after the fact is fully established that there is no legal owner for them. But until then, the dictates of honesty and sound policy would be, I think, to permit these investments to remain where they were placed by the parties to whom they belong, and who have both the legal and the moral right to control them.

It will be seen by reference to the accompanying report, that upward of 700,000 of our citizens on the 1st day of January last, directly invested in our savings banks, or in other words, were the owners of them. Considering this large number of our people who are so deeply concerned in the well-being of our savings-bank system, and the immense amount of property involved in it, the subject seems to be of sufficient magnitude and importance to demand from the Legislature its special care and consideration; and these I have no doubt it will receive.

Adjournment of the Missouri Legislature—What Has Been Accomplished and What Has Been Neglected.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 21.

The Legislature adjourned yesterday. During the session it has passed 125 bills. Nearly nine-tenths of them are of a purely local character. The majority of the remainder are in the interests of the railroads of the State or other corporations which have been backed by a powerful lobby. Only one bill of a general character has been passed, and that only under a pressure of earnest necessity. This is the bill to provide for the uniform registration of voters. That it is now the law is solely owing to the fact that a municipal election is soon to be held in St. Louis. The docket of the Committee on Unfinished Business is crowded, as it probably never was before, at the end of a session. Not more than one-fourth of the bills introduced in the House have been finally acted upon, and one-sixth of those originating in the two bodies together are left over for consideration at the adjourned session. Chief among them are those which incorporated the suggestions contained in Gov. BROWN'S special messages; as, for instance, to appoint a Board of Guardians of the Charitable Institutions of the State, to create a Board of Railway Commissioners, to establish a House of Refuge, to revise the Revenue laws, to remodel the Grand and Petit Jury systems, and to alter and make more stringent our statutes referring to divorce.

The Legislature has thus spent over $200,000 in trivial legislation and disgraceful buncombe. Day after day has been squandered in useless speeches or in attempts to push partisan measures, such as a constitutional convention and the consolidation scheme. The people in a word have been outraged at the hands of their Representatives. The Senate has presented a redeeming aspect. It has done about all it could do under the circumstances. Yoked with so unworkable and reckless a Democratic animal, its patience has been sorely tried, and its best efforts for the good of the State have been frustrated. In this estimate the Democratic papers of the State more than agree with us. They have been scolding their Representatives for weeks, urging them to do something with the Road law, Revenue, Judiciary laws, Penitentiary, &c., &c., but to no effect. The House has been little better than a bear garden, and not as successful as a well-superintended and well-managed bear garden might be. In the interim we commend the members to a study of their duties, that on reassembling they may make some atonement for the egregious waste of time and money, and their disappointment of the people.

The revenue from distilled spirits in the Southern District of Ohio for five months ending Feb. 1, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding year, have fallen off $885,346, or nineteen per cent. The receipts in the district for this time were, in 1869, $4,598,473; 1870, $3,713,427. This supervising district is said to be the largest in the United States, and embraces the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Twelfth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Congressional Districts of Ohio.

SUMNER AND SAN DOMINGO.

The Long-Threatened Speech of the Senator at Length Delivered.

A Vigorous Attack Upon the President and His Advisers.

Their Course Declared Unlawful and Unconstitutional.

The Use of the Navy an Unauthorized Act of War.

A Brief But Able Reply of Senator Morton.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.

Long before the hour of meeting, the galleries and corridors leading to the Senate were densely thronged by an immense audience eager to hear the speech of the Senator from Massachusetts, who had been announced to address the Senate on San Domingo. The diplomatic and the ladies' galleries were almost entirely monopolized by the fair sex. At 12 o'clock the spectacle was one of the most animating ever witnessed in the Senate Chamber. Mr. SUMNER's appearance on the floor was welcomed by the galleries with applause.

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the journal, Mr. SUMNER took the floor, and asked for the reading of the resolution recently submitted by him, and already published, against the use of United States naval forces to uphold BAEZ in an attempt to sell his country, in violation of its Constitution, and threatening the integrity and existence of the friendly Power of Hayti. He then submitted and had read by the Secretary an additional resolution, declaring that after the failure of the San Domingo Treaty in the Senate, all pretext of title ceased, so that our Government was, in all respects, a stranger to the territory of that island, without any excuse or apology for interference; and, therefore, that any belligerent intervention or act of war by the United States on the coasts of San Domingo, after the failure of that treaty in the Senate, was unauthorized violence. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That whatever may be the title to territory under an unratified treaty, it is positive that after the failure of the treaty in the Senate all pretext of title ceased; so that our Government is in all respects a stranger to the territory, without excuse or apology for any interference against its enemies, foreign or domestic; and, therefore, any belligerent intervention or act of war on the coasts of the Island of St. Domingo, after the failure of the Dominican Treaty in the Senate, is unauthorized violence, utterly without support in law or reason, and proceeding directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. FENTON called attention to the fact that in the pressure to gain admittance to the galleries hundreds of ladies had been excluded. He therefore moved that the cloak-rooms and corridors in the rear of the Senate Chamber be opened for their accommodation. There being no objection, the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to carry out the motion as the order of the Senate.

Mr. THURMAN hoped that the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. SUMNER) would not be interrupted at the expiration of the morning hour, but would be allowed to proceed regularly. It was so ordered.

Mr. SUMNER then rose and addressed the Senate at length, speaking from the seat of his colleague, Mr. WILSON.

SPEECH OF MR. SUMNER.

Mr. SUMNER—Mr. President, entering again upon this discussion, I perform a duty which cannot be avoided. I wish it were otherwise, but duty is a task-master to be obeyed. On evidence now before the Senate, it is plain that the navy of the United States, acting under orders from Washington, has been engaged in measures of violence, and of belligerent intervention, being war, without the authority of Congress. An act of war without the authority of Congress is no common event. This is the simplest statement of the case. The whole business is aggravated when it is considered that the declared object of this violence is the acquisition of foreign territory, being half an island in the Caribbean Sea; and still further, that this violence has been employed, first, to prop and maintain a weak ruler, himself a usurper, upholding him in power that he might sell his country; and, secondly, it has been employed to menace the black Republic of Hayti. Such a case cannot pass without inquiry. It is too grave for silence. For the sake of the navy, which has been the agent, for the sake of the Administration under which the navy acted, for the sake of republican institutions which suffer when the great republic makes itself a pattern of violence, and for the sake of the Republican Party, which cannot afford to become responsible for such conduct, the case must be examined on the facts and the law, and also in the light of precedent, so far as precedent holds its torch. The question which I present is very simple. It is not whether the acquisition of the island of San Domingo, in whole or part, with a population foreign in origin, language and institutions, is desirable, but whether we are justified in the means employed to accomplish this acquisition.

REASON FOR INTEREST IN THE QUESTION.

Here, Sir, I venture to relate how and at what time I became specially aroused on this question. The treaty for the annexion of the Dominican people was pending before the Senate, and I was occupied in considering it, asking two questions: First, Is it good for us? and, secondly, Is it good for them? The more I meditated these two questions, I found myself forgetting the former and considering the latter, or, rather, the former was absorbed in the latter. This was the question on my mind when I was honored by a visit from the Assistant Secretary of State, bringing with him a handful of dispatches from San Domingo. Among these were dispatches from our Consular Agent there, who signed the treaty of annexion, from which it distinctly appeared that BAEZ, while engaged in selling his country, was maintained in power by the navy of the United States. That such was the official report of our Consular Agent, who signed the treaty, there can be no question, and this official report was sustained by at least one other Consular dispatch. I confess now my emotion as I read this painful revelation. Until then I had supposed the proceeding blameless, although precipitate. I had not imagined any such terrible and indefensible irregularity. These dispatches became more important as testimony when it appeared that the writers were personally in favor of annexion. Thus, then, it stood that, on the official report of our own agents, we were engaged in forcing upon a weak people the sacrifice of their country. To me it was apparent at once that the acquisition of this foreign territory would not be respectable or even tolerable, unless by the consent of the people there, without force on our part. The treaty was a contract, which, according to our own witnesses, was obtained through a ruler owing power to our war vessels. As such it was beyond all question a contract obtained under duress, and, therefore, void, while the duress was an interference with the internal affairs of a foreign country, and, therefore, contrary to that principle of non-intervention which is now a rule of international law. As this question presented itself, I lost no time in visiting the Navy Department, in order to examine the instructions under which our naval officers were acting and also their reports. Unhappily these instructions and reports were too much in harmony with the other testimony, so that the State Department and Navy Department each contained the record of the deplorable proceedings, and still they pressed the consummation. I could not have believed it, had not the evidence been explicit. The story of Naboth's Vineyard was revived. Violence begets violence, and that in San Domingo naturally extended. It is with nations as with individuals—once stepped in, they go forward. The harsh menace by which the independence of the Black Republic of Hayti was rudely assailed came next. It was another stage in belligerent intervention. As these things were unfolded, I felt that I could not hesitate. Here was a shocking wrong. It must be arrested; and to this end I have labored in good faith.

CESSION OF TERRITORY MUST BE A FREE ACT.

I speak only according to unquestionable reason and the instincts of the human heart, when I say that a contract for the cession of territory must be fair and without suspicion of overawing force. Nobody can doubt this rule, whether for individuals or nations. And where one party is more powerful than another it becomes more imperative. Especially must it be sacred with a republic, for it is nothing but the mandate of justice. It is general in its application; nay, more, it is part of the universal law, common to all municipal systems and to international law. Any departure from this requirement makes negotiation for the time impossible. Plainly there can be no cession of territory, and especially no surrender of national independence, except as the result of war, so long as hostile cannon are frowning. The first step in negotiation must be the withdrawal of all force, coercive or minatory.

EXAMPLE OF SPAIN.

Here the example of Spain furnishes a beacon-light. Yielding to an invitation not unlike that of BAEZ to the United States, this ancient monarchy was induced by SANTANA, President of Dominica, to entertain the proposition of reannexion to the Crown. Here let it be remarked that SANTANA was legitimate President, while BAEZ is a usurping Dictator. And now mark the contrast between the ancient monarchy and our Republic, painful as it is to us. Spain boasted in official papers, that in the act of reannexion the Dominicans were spontaneous, free and unanimous—that no Spanish emissaries were in the territory to influence its people; nor was there a Spanish bottom in its waters or a Spanish soldier on its land. No such boast can be made now. American emissaries are in the territory, with CAZNEAU and FABENS as leaders, while American war-vessels, including the *Dictator*, our most powerful monitor, properly named for the service, were in the waters with guns pointed at the people to be conquered, and American soldiers, with bayonets glancing in the sun, were on the decks of these war-vessels, if not on the land. The contrast is complete. In the case of Spain the proceeding was an act of peace; in our case it is an act of war. The two cases are as wide asunder as peace and war. All must feel the importance of this statement, which I have to say is not without official authority. I hold in my hand the Spanish documents relating to the reannexion of Dominica, as published by the Cortes.

CONTRAST BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

And now mark the contrast between the old Monarchy and the great Republic. The recent return of the Navy Department to the Senate, in reply to a resolution introduced by me, shows how the whole island has been beleaguered by our navy, sailing from port to port, and hugging the land with its guns. Here is the return:

"The following are the names of the vessels which have been in the waters of the Island of San Domingo since the commencement of the negotiations with Dominica, with their armaments:

Severn—Fourteen nine-inch and one sixty-pounder rifle.

Congress—Fourteen nine-inch and two sixty-pounder rifles.

Nantasket—Six thirty-two-pounders, 4,500 pounds; one sixty-pounder rifle.

Swatara—Six thirty-two-pounders, 4,500 pounds; one eleven-inch.

Yantic—One eleven-inch and two nine-inch.

Dictator—Two fifteen-inch.

Saugus—Two fifteen-inch.

Terror—Four fifteen-inch.

Albany—Fourteen nine-inch and one six-pounder rifle.

Nipsic—One eleven-inch and two nine-inch.

Seminole—One eleven-inch and four thirty-two pounders of 4,200 pounds.

Tennessee—On spar-deck, two eleven-inch, two nine-inch, two one hundred-pounders and one sixty-pounder; on gun-deck, sixteen nine-inch.

The ships now in those waters are, as far as is known to the Department, the *Congress*, the *Nantasket*, the *Yantic* and the *Tennessee*." (Senate Ex. Doc., No. 45, page 3, Forty-first Cong., Third Session.)

Twelve mighty war-ships, including two, if not three, powerful monitors, maintained at the cost of millions of dollars, being part of the price of the pending negotiation. Besides what we pay to BAEZ, here are millions down. Rarely have we had such a fleet in any waters—not in the Mediterranean, not in the Pacific, not in the East Indies. It is in the waters of San Domingo that our navy finds its chosen field. Here is its flag, and here also is its frown. And why this array? If our purpose is peace, why these engines of war? If we seek annexion by the declared will of the people, spontaneous, free, and unanimous, as was the boast of Spain, why these floating batteries to overawe them? If we would do good to the African race, why begin with violence to the Black Republic? Before the Commissioners left our shores there were already three war-ships with powerful armaments in these waters—the *Congress*, with fourteen nine-inch guns and two sixty-pounder rifles; the *Nantasket*, with six thirty-two-pounders, 4,500 pounds, and one sixty-pounder rifle; and the *Yantic*, with one eleven-inch gun and two nine-inch. And then came the *Tennessee*, with two eleven-inch and two nine-inch guns, two one hundred-pounders and one sixty-pounder on its spar-deck, and sixteen nine-inch guns on its gun-deck, to augment these forces already disproportioned to any proper object. The Commissioners are announced as ministers of peace; at all events their declared duty is to ascertain the real sentiments of the people. Why send them in a war-ship? Why cram the dove in a cannon's mouth? There are good steamers at New-York, safe and sea-worthy, whose presence would not swell the array of war, nor subject the great Republic to the grave imputation of seeking to accomplish its purpose by violence.

TRAGICAL END OF SPANISH OCCUPATION.

If, while negotiating with the Dominicans for their territory, and what is more than territory, their national life, you will not follow Spanish example and withdraw your war-ships with their flashing arms and threatening thunder, at least be taught by the tragedy which attended even this most propitious attempt. These same volumes of authentic documents show how, notwithstanding the apparent spontaneousness, freedom and unanimity of the invitation, the forbearance of Spain was followed by resistance where sun and climate united with the people. An official report laid before the Cortes describes nine thousand Spanish soldiers dead with disease, while the Spanish occupation was reduced to three towns on the sea-board, and it was perilous for small parties to go any distance outside the walls of the City of San Domingo. The same report declares that twenty thousand troops, provided for a campaign of six months, would be required to penetrate "the heart of Cibao," which is the very region now occupied by Gen. CABRAL, who disputes the power of BAEZ. At last Spain submitted. The spirit of independence prevailed once more on the island, and the proud banner of Castile, which had come in peace, amid general congratulations, and with the boast of not a Spanish bottom or Spanish soldier near, was withdrawn.

SEIZURE OF WAR POWERS BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

All this is preliminary, although pointing the way to a just conclusion. It is only when we enter into details and consider what has been done by our Government, that we recognize the magnitude of the question. Unless the evidence supplied by the agents of our Government is at fault—unless the reports of the State Department and Navy Department are discredited, it is obvious beyond doubt, most painfully plain and indisputable, that our Government has seized the war powers carefully guarded by the Constitution, and without the authority of Congress has employed them to trample on the independence and equal rights of two nations, coequal with ours, unless to carry out this project of territorial acquisition you begin by setting at defiance a first principle of international law. This is no hasty or idle allegation, nor is it made without immeasurable regret. And the regret is increased by the very strength of the evidence, which is strictly official and beyond all question.

BAEZ, "THE USURPER."

In this melancholy business the central figure is BUENVENTURA BAEZ, unless we except President GRANT, to whom some would accord the place of honor. The two have acted together as copartners. To appreciate the case, and especially to comprehend the breach of public law, you must know something of the former and how he has been enabled to play his part. Dominican by birth, with much of Spanish blood, and with a French education, he is a cross where these different elements are somewhat rudely intermixed. All his life he has been adventurer, conspirator and trickster, uncertain in opinions, without character, without patriotism, without truth, looking out supremely for himself, and on any side according to immagined personal interest, being once violent against the United States as he now professes to be for them. By the influence of Gen. SANTANA, BAEZ obtained his first election as President in 1858, when, contrary to a positive provision of the Constitution against a second term except after the intervention of an entire term, he managed by fraud and intrigue to obtain another lease of power. Beginning thus early his violations of the Constitution he became an expert. But the people rose against him and he was driven to find shelter within the walls of the city. He had never been friendly to the United States, and at this time was especially abusive. His capitulation soon followed, and after eleven months of usurped power he left for France. SANTANA succeeded to the Presidency, and under him, in 1861, the country was reincorporated with Spain, amid the prevailing enthusiasm of the people. Anxious to propitiate the different political chiefs, the Spanish Government offered BAEZ a Field-Marshal's commission on condition that he should remain in Europe, which, I understand, he accepted. For some years there was peace in Dominica, when the people, under the lead of the patriot CABRAL, rose against the Spanish power. During this protracted period of revolution, while the patriotism of the country was stirred to its inmost depths, the Dominican adventurer clung to his Spanish commission with its honors and emoluments, not parting with them until six weeks after the Cortes at Madrid had renounced the country and ordered its evacuation, and then, in his letter of resignation addressed to the Queen, under date of June 15, 1865, he again outraged the feelings of his countrymen by declaring his regret at the failure of annexation to Spain and his "regard for her august person and the noble Spanish nation" against whose arms they had been fighting for independence. Losing his Spanish honors and emoluments, the adventurer was at once changed into a conspirator, being always a trickster, and from his European retreat began his machinations for power. Are we not told by the proverb that the devil has a long arm? On the disappearance of the Spanish flag CABRAL became Protector, and a National Convention was summoned to frame a Constitution and to organize a new Government. The people were largely in favor of CABRAL, when armed men, in the name of BAEZ, and stimulated by his emissaries, overwhelmed the assembly with violence, forcing the conspirators into power. CABRAL, who seems to have been always prudent and humane, anxious to avoid bloodshed, and thinking that his considerable European residence might have improved the usurper, consented to accept a place in the Cabinet which was inaugurated Dec. 8, 1865. Ill-gotten power is short-lived, revolution soon began, and in the month of May, BAEZ, after first finding asylum in the French Consulate, fled to foreign ports. The official journal of San Domingo, *El Monitor*, (June 2, 1866,) now before me, shows how the fugitive tyrant was regarded at this time. In the leading article it is said:

"The administration of Gen. BAEZ has fallen under the weight of a great revolution, in which figured the principal notabilities of the country. A spontaneous cry, which may be called national, because it rose from the depths of the majorit , revealed the proportions of the movement, its character and its legitimacy."

Then follows in the same journal a manifesto signed by the principal inhabitants of San Domingo, in which is set forth with much particularity the grounds of his overthrow, alleging that he became President, not by the free and spontaneous choice of the people, but that he was imposed by an armed movement; that he treated the chief magistracy as if it were his own patrimony, and monopolized among all his kindred the lucrative posts without regard to the public service; that, instead of recognizing the merit of those who had by their sacrifices served their country, he degraded, imprisoned and banished them; that, in violation of the immunity belonging to members of the Constituent Assembly, he sent them to a most horrid prison, and here numerous persons are named; that without any judicial proceedings, contrary to the Constitution, and in the spirit of vengeance, he shut up many deserving men in obscure dungeons, and here also are many names; that, since his occupation of the Presidency, he has held the capital in constant alarm, and has established a system of terrorism in the bosom of the national representation. All this and much more will be found in this manifesto. There is also a manifesto of CABRAL, assigning at still greater length reasons for the overthrow of BAEZ, and holding him up as the enemy of peace and union; also a manifesto by the Triumvirate, constituting the Provisional Government, declaring his infractions of the Constitution; also a manifesto from the General in command at the City of San Domingo, where, after denouncing the misdeeds of one man, it says, "this man, this monster, this speculator, this tyrant is BUENVENTURA BAEZ."

Soon after the disappearance of BAEZ, his rival became lawful President by the direct vote of the people, according to the requirement of the Constitution. Different numbers of the official journal now before me contain the election returns in September, 1866, where the name of Gen. JOSE MARIA CABRAL appears at the head of the poll. This is memorable as the first time in the history of Dominica when a question was submitted to the direct vote of the people. By that direct vote CABRAL became President, and peace ensued. Since then there has been no election, so that this was last as well as first. During his enforced exile, BAEZ found his way to Washington. Mr. SEWARD declined to see him, but referred him to me. I had several conversations with him at my house. His avowed object was to obtain assistance of money and arms to aid him in the overthrow of the existing Government. Be assured, Mr. President, he obtained no encouragement from me, although I did not hesitate to say, as I always have said, that I hoped my country would never fail to do all possible good to Dominica, extending to it a helping hand. It was at a later day that our belligerent intervention began. Meanwhile CABRAL, embarrassed by financial difficulties and a dead weight of paper money, the legacy of the fugitive conspirator, turned to the United States for assistance, offering a lease of the Bay of Samana. Then spoke BAEZ from his retreat, denouncing what he called "the sale of his country to the United States," adopting the most inflammatory language. By his far-reaching and unscrupulous activity a hostile force was organized, which, with the help of SALNAVE, the late ruler of Hayti, compelled the capitulation of CABRAL, Feb. 8, 1868. A Convention was appointed, not elected, which proceeded to nominate BAEZ for the term of four years, not as President, but as Dictator. Declining the latter title the triumphant conspirator accepted that of *Gran Ciudadano* or Grand Citizen, with unlimited powers. At the same time his enemies were driven into exile or executed. The prisons were gorged, and the most respectable citizens were his victims. Naturally such a man would sell his country. Wanting money, he cared little how it was got. Anything for money, even his country.

ORIGIN OF THE SCHEME.

CABRAL withdrew to the interior, keeping up a menace of war, while the country was indignant with the unscrupulous usurper, who for the second time had obtained power by violence. Power thus obtained was naturally uncertain, and BAEZ soon found himself obliged to invoke foreign assistance. "Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" cried the Grand Citizen. European Powers would not listen. None of them wanted his half island—not Spain, not France, not England. None would take it. But still the Grand Citizen cried, when at last he was relieved by an answering voice from our Republic. A young officer, inexperienced in life, ignorant of the world, untaught in the Spanish language, unversed in international law, knowing absolutely nothing of the intercourse between nations, and unconscious of the Constitution of his country, was selected by the President to answer the cry of the Grand Citizen. I wish that I could say something better of Gen. BABCOCK; but if I spoke according to the evidence, much from his own lips, the portraiture would be more painful and his unfitness more manifest. In closest association with BAEZ, and with profitable concessions, not easy to measure, was the American CAZNEAU, known as disloyal to our country, and so thoroughly suspected that the military plenipotentiary, before leaving Washington, was expressly warned against him; but like seeks like, and he at once rushed into the embrace of the selfish speculator, who boasted his intimacy beyond all Americans "with the Samana and annexation negotiations to their close," and who did not hesitate to instruct BAEZ that it was not only his right but duty to keep an American citizen in prison "to serve and protect negotiations in which our President was interested," which he denominates "the great business in hand." (Hatch-San Domingo Report, p. 135, Forty-first Congress, second session, No. 234.) By the side of CAZNEAU was FABENS, also a speculator and life-long intriguer, afterward Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of BAEZ in "the great business." Sparing details, which would make the picture more sombre, I come at once to the conclusion. A treaty was signed by which the usurper pretended to sell his country to the United States in consideration of $1,500,000; also another treaty leasing the Bay of Samana for an annual rent of $150,000. The latter sum was paid down by the young plenipotentiary, or $100,000 in cash and $50,000 in muskets and in a battery. No longer able to pocket the doubloons of Spain, the usueper sought to pocket our eagles, and not content with muskets and a battery to be used against his indignant fellow countrymen, obtained the Navy of the United States to maintain him in his treason. It was a plot worthy of the hardened conspirator and his well-tried confederates.

OPEN INFRACTION OF DOMINICAN CONSTITUTION.

The case was aggravated by the open infraction of the Constitution of Dominica with which it proceeded. By that Constitution, adopted 27th September, 1866, a copy of which is now before me, it is solemnly declared that "neither the whole nor any part of the territory of the Republic can never be alienated," while the President takes the following oath of office: "I swear by God and the Holy Evangelists to keep, and cause to be kept, the Constitution and the law of the Dominican people, to respect their rights and to maintain the national independence." Previous constitutions had said simply, "no part of the territory of the Republic shall be alienated;" but now, as if anticipating recent events, it was declared "neither the whole nor any part," thus explicitly excluding the power exercised. All this was set aside while the plot went on. Even if BAEZ defined the constitution of his country, our Government, in dealing with him, could not do so. In negotiation with another Power, the Great Republic, which is an example to nations, cannot be insensible to the restrictions imposed by the Constitution of the contracting party, and this duty becomes stronger from the very weakness of the other side. Defied by the Dominican usurper, all these restrictions must be sacredly regarded by us.

WAR.

War, Sir, is the saddest chapter of history. It is known as the last reason of kings. Alas! that it should ever be the reason of a republic. "There can be no such thing, my Lords, as a little war," was the exclamation of the Duke of WELLINGTON, which I heard from his own lips, as he protested against what to some seemed petty. Gathering all the vigor of his venerable form, the warrior, seasoned in a hundred fights, cried out, and all within the sound of his voice felt the testimony. The reason is obvious. War, whether great or little, whether on the fields of France or the island of San Domingo, is war, over which hovers not only death, but every demon of wrath. Nor is war merely conflict on a chosen field; it is force employed by one nation against another, or in the affairs of another, as in the direct menace to Hayti and the intermeddling between BAEZ and CABRAL. There may be war without battle. HERCULES conquered by manifest strength the moment he appeared on the ground, so that his club rested unused. And so our navy has thus far conquered without a shot; but its presence in the waters of Hayti and Dominica was war.

TWO SOURCES OF TESTIMONY.

All this will be found under two different heads, or in two different sources; first, what is furnished by the State Department, and secondly, what is furnished by the Navy Department. These two Departments are witnesses, with their agents, confessing and acting. From the former we have confession; from the latter we have acts; confessions and acts all in harmony and supporting each other. I begin with the confession.

CONFESSION OF STATE DEPARTMENT.

In the strange report of the Secretary of State responsive to a resolution moved by me in the Senate, the dependence of BAEZ upon our navy is confessed in various forms. Nobody can read this document without noting the confession—first from the reluctant Secretary, and then from his agent. Referring to the correspondence of RAYMOND H. PERRY, our consular agent at San Domingo, who signed the treaties, the Secretary presents a summary, which, though obnoxious to just criticism, is a confession. According to him, the correspondence "tends to show that the presence of a United States man-of-war in the port was supposed to have a peaceful influence." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, Forty-First Congress, third session, page 12.) The term "peaceful influence" is the pleonasm of the Secretary confessing the maintenance of BAEZ in his usurpation. There is no such thing as stealing; "convey the wise it call;" and so with the Secretary, the maintenance of a usurper by our war-ships is only exerting "a peaceful influence." A discovery of the Secretary. But, in the levity of his statement, the Secretary forgets that a United States man-of-war has nothing to do within a foreign jurisdiction, and cannot exert influence there without unlawful intervention. The Secretary alludes also to the probability of "another revolution," of course, against BAEZ, in the event of the failure of the annexation plot, and here is another confession of the dependence of the usurper upon our navy. But the correspondence of Mr. PERRY, as communicated to the Senate, shows more plainly than the confession of the Secretary how completely the usurper was maintained in power by the strong arm of the United States. The anxiety of the usurper was betrayed at an early day, even while vaunting the popular enthusiasm for annexion. In a dispatch dated at San Domingo, Jan. 20, 1870, Mr. PERRY thus reports:

"The *Nantasket* left this port Jan. 1, 1870, and we have not heard from her since. She was to go to Puerto Plata (a port of Dominica,) and return via Samana Bay, (also in Dominica.) We need the protection of a man-of-war very much, but anticipate her return very soon."

Why the man-of-war was needed is easily inferred from what is said in the same dispatch:

"The President tells me that it is almost impossible to prevent the people pronouncing for annexion before the proper time. He prefers to await the arrival of a United States man-of-war before their opinion is publicly expressed." (Ibid., p. 104.)

If the truth were told, the usurper felt that it was almost impossible to prevent the people from pronouncing for his overthrow, and therefore he wanted war-ships. Then under date of Feb. 8, 1870, Mr. PERRY reports again:

"President BAEZ daily remarks that the United States Government has not kept its promises to send men-of-war to the coast. He seems very timid, and lacks energy." (Hatch-San Domingo Rep., p. 63; Senate No. 234, Forty-first Congress, second session.)

The truth becomes still more apparent in the dispatch of Feb. 20, 1870, nearly three months after the signature of the treaties, and while they were still pending before the Senate, where it is openly reported:

"If the United States ships were withdrawn, he (BAEZ) could not hold the reins of the Government. I have told him this." (Senate Ex. Doc., p. 105, No. 17, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

Nothing can be plainer. In other words, the usurper was maintained in power by our guns. Such was the official communication of the very agent who had signed the treaties, and who was himself an ardent annexationist. Desiring annexion, he confesses the means employed to accomplish it. How the President did not at once abandon unfinished treaties maintained by violence, how the Secretary of State did not at once resign rather than be a party to this transaction, is beyond comprehension. Nor was the State Department left uninformed with regard to the distribution of this naval force. Here is the report, under date of San Domingo, March 12, 1870, while the voting was proceeding:

"The *Severn* lies at this port; the *Swatara* left for Samana the 9th; the *Nantasket* goes to Puerto Plata to-morrow, the 13th; the *Yantic* lies in the river in this city. Admiral POOR, on board the *Severn*, is expected to remain at this port for some time. Everything is very quiet at present throughout the country." (Ibid., page 107.)

Thus under the guns of our navy was quiet maintained, while BAEZ, like another usurper, exclaimed, "Now, by St. Paul, the work goes bravely on." What this same official reported to the State Department he afterward reaffirmed under oath, in his testimony before the Committee of the Senate on the case of Mr. HATCH. The words were few, but decisive, touching the acts of our navy—

"Committed since we had been there, protecting BAEZ from the citizens of San Domingo." (Hatch-San Domingo Report, p. 195; No. 234 Forty-first Congress, second session.)

Then, again, in a private letter to myself, under date of Bristol, R. I., Feb. 10, 1871, after stating that he had reported what the record shows to be true, "that BAEZ was sustained and held in power by the United States Navy," he adds:

"This fact BAEZ acknowledged to me."

So that we have the confession of the Secretary of State, also the confession of his agent at San Domingo, and the confession of BAEZ himself, that the usurper depended for support on our navy.

HAYTI.

But intervention in Dominica is only one part of the story, even according to the confession of the State Department. Side by side with Dominica on the same tempting island is the black Republic of Hayti, with a numerous population, which more than two generations ago achieved national independence, and at a later day, by the recognition of our Government, took its place under the law of nations as equal and peer of the great Republic. To all its paramount titles of independence and equality, sacred and unimpeachable, must be added its special character as an example of self-government, being the first in the history of the African race, and a promise of the future. Who can doubt that as such this black Republic has a value beyond all the products of its teeming tropical soil? Like other Governments, not excepting our own, it has complications, domestic and foreign. Among the latter is chronic hostility with Dominica, arising from claims territorial and pecuniary. To these claims I refer without undertaking to consider their justice. It is enough that they exist. And here comes the wrong perpetrated by the Great Republic. In the effort to secure the much-coveted territory, our Government, not content with maintaining the usurper BAEZ in power, occupying the harbors of Dominica with the war-ships of the United States, sent other warships, being none other than our most powerful monitor, the *Dictator*, with the frigate *Severn* as consort, and with yet other monitors in their train, to menace the black Republic by an act of war. An American Admiral was found to do this thing, and an American Minister, himself of African blood, was found to aid the Admiral.

RECORD OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

If the report of the State Department is a confession, that of the Navy Department is an authentic record of acts flagrant and indefensible, unless we are ready to set aside the law of nations and the Constitution of the United States, two great safeguards. Both of these are degraded in order to advance the scheme. If I called it plot I should not err, for this term is suggested by the machination. The record is complete. The scheme first shows itself in a letter from the Secretary of State to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of May 17, 1869, informing the latter that the President deems it "desirable that a man-of-war, commanded by a discreet and intelligent officer, should be ordered to visit the several ports in the Dominican Republic, and to report upon the condition of affairs in that quarter." The Secretary adds: "It is also important that we should have full and accurate information in regard to the views of the Dominicans of all parties in regard to annexation to the United States, or the sale or lease of the Bay of Samana, or of territory adjacent thereto." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, p. 4, Forty-first Congress, third session.) No invitation from the island appears; not a word even from any of its people. The beginning is in the letter of the Secretary, and here we see how a "man-of-war" formed part of the first stage. A mere inquiry is inaugurated by a "man-of-war." Nor was it to stop at a single place; it was to visit the several ports in the Dominican Republic. The Secretary of the Navy obeyed. Orders were given, and under date of June 20, 1869, Rear-Admiral HOFF reports that the *Nipsic*, with an armament of one eleven-inch and two nine-inch guns, "is to visit all the ports of the Dominican Republic." Here again is a revelation, foreshadowing the future; all the ports are to be visited by this powerful war-ship. Why? To what just end? If for negotiation, then was *force*—FORCE—FORCE our earliest, as it has been since, our constant plenipotentiary. Already we discern the contrast with Old Spain. The loss of a screw occurred to prevent this war-breathing perambulation. The *Nipsic* did not go beyond Port-au-Prince; but Lieut.-Commander SELFRIDGE, in his report, under date of July 14, 1869, lets drop an honest judgment, which causes regret that he did not visit the whole island. Thus he wrote:

"While my short stay in the island will not permit me to speak with authority, it is my individual opinion, that if the United States should annex Hayti on the representation of a party, it would be found an elephant both costly in money and lives."—(Ibid p. 5.)

The whole case is opened when we are warned against annexion "on the representation of a party. Still the scheme proceeded. On the 17th July, 1869, Gen. BABCOCK sailed from New-York for San Domingo, as special agent of the State Department. The records of the Department, so far as communicated to the Senate, show no authority to open negotiations of any kind, much less to treat for the acquisition of this half island. His instructions, which are dated July 15, 1869, are simply to make certain inquiries; but, under the same date, the Secretary of the Navy addresses a letter to Commander OWEN, of the *Seminole*, with an armament of one eleven-inch gun, and four thirty-two-pounders, of 4,200 pounds, in which he says:

"You will remain at Samana or on the coast of San Domingo while Gen. BABCOCK is there, and give him the moral support of your guns." (Ibid. p. 6.)

The phrase of the Secretary is at least curious. And who is Gen. BABCOCK, that on his visit the navy is to be at his back? Nothing on this head is said. All that we know from the record is that he was to make certain inquiries, and in this business "guns" play a part. To be sure, it was their "moral support" he was to have; but they were nevertheless "guns." Thus in all times has lawless force sought to disguise itself. Before any negotiation was begun, while only a few interrogatories were ordered by the State Department, under which he acted, "the moral support of guns" was ordered by the Navy Department. Here, Sir, permit me to say, is the first sign of war, being an undoubted usurpation, whether by President or Secretary. War is hostile force, and here it is ordered. But this is only a squint compared with the open declaration which ensued. And here again we witness the contrast with old Spain. But the "guns" of the *Seminole* were not enough to support the plenipotentiary in his inquiries. The Navy Department, under date of Aug. 23, 1869, telegraphed to the commandant at Key West:

"Direct a vessel to proceed without a moment's delay to San Domingo City, to be placed at the disposal of Gen. BABCOCK while on that coast. If not at San Domingo City, to find him." (Ibid., p. 8.)

Here is nothing less than the terrible earnestness of war itself. Accordingly, the *Tuscarora* was dispatched, and the plenipotentiary finds himself changed to a Commodore. Again the contrast with old Spain! How many days the *Tascarora* took to reach the coast does not appear; but on the 4th September the famous protocol was executed, by ORVILLE E. BABCOCK, entitling himself "Aid-de-Camp of his Excellency Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President of the United States of America," where, besides stipulating the annexion of Dominica to the United States in consideration of $1,500,000, it is further provided that "his Excellency Gen. GRANT, President of the United States, promises privately to use all his influence in order that the idea of annexing the Dominican Republic to the United States may acquire such a degree of popularity among members of Congress as will be necessary for its accomplishment." (Hatch-San Domingo Report, Senate, No. 234, p. 188, Forty-first Congress, second session.) Such was the work, which needed so suddenly—"without a moment's delay"—a second war-ship, besides the *Nipsic*, which was already ordered "to lend the moral support of its guns." How unlike the condition when old Spain boasted that there was not a Spanish bottom in the waters! Returning to Washington with his protocol, the plenipotentiary was now sent back with instructions to negotiate two treaties, one for the annexion of the half island and the other for the lease of the Bay of Samana. How this business sped appears from the State Department. The report of the Navy Department shows how it was sustained by force. By a letter under date of Dec. 3, 1869, on board the ship *Albany*, addressed to Commander BUNCE on board the *Nantasket*, the plenipotentiary, after announcing the conclusion of a treaty for the lease of Samana, and other purposes, imparts this important information:

"In this negotiation the President has guaranteed to the Dominican Republic protection from all foreign interposition during the time specified in the treaties for submitting the same to the people of the Dominican Republic."

Of the absolute futility and nullity of this guarantee until after the ratification of the treaties, I shall speak hereafter. Meanwhile we behold the plenipotentiary:

"For this purpose the honorable Secretary of the Navy was directed to place three armed vessels in this harbor, subject to my instruction."

Why three armed vessels? For what purpose? How unlike Old Spain! What follows reveals the menace of war:

"I shall raise the United States flag on shore, and shall leave a small guard with it."

Here is nothing less than military occupation. Besides war-ships in the waters, the flag is to be raised on shore, and soldiers of the United States are to be left with it. Again, the contrast with old Spain, who boasted not only that there was not a single Spanish "bottom" on the coast, but not a single Spanish soldier on the land. Then follows an order to make war:

"Should you find any foreign intervention intended, you will use all your force to carry out to the letter the guarantees given in the treaties."

Nothing could be stronger. Here is war. Then comes a direct menace by the young plenipotentiary, launched at the neighboring Black Republic.

"The Dominican Republic fearing trouble from the Haytian border, about Jacmel, you will please inform the people, in case you are satisfied there is an intended intervention, that such intervention, direct or indirect, will be regarded as an unfriendly act toward the United States, and take such steps as you think necessary." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, p. 9, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

The Dominican Republic fears trouble, or, in other words, the usurper BAEZ trembles for his power, and therefore the guns of our navy are to be pointed at Hayti. Again, how little like old Spain! And this was the way in which our negotiation began. We have heard of an "armed neutrality," and of an "armed peace;" but here is an armed negotiation. The force employed in the negotiation naturally fructified in other force. Violence follows violence in new forms. Armed negotiation was changed to armed intervention, being an act of war, all of which is placed beyond question. There is repetition and reduplication of testimony. The swiftness of war appears in the telegram dated at the Navy Department Jan. 29, 1870, addressed to Rear-Admiral POOR, at Key West. Here is this painful dispatch:

"Proceed at once with the *Severn* and *Dictator* to Port-au-Prince; communicate with our Consul there, and inform the present Haytian authorities that this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government with all its power. You will then proceed to Dominica, and use your force to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government against any Power attempting to interfere with it. Visit Samana Bay and the capital, and see the United States power and authority secure there. There must be no failure in this matter. If the Haytians attack the Dominicans with their ships, destroy or capture them. See that there is a proper force at both San Domingo City and Samana. If Admiral POOR is not at Key West, this dispatch must be forwarded to him without delay." (Ibid., p. 11.)

"Proceed at once!" Mark the warlike energy. What then? Inform the Haytian Government that "this Government is determined to protect the present Dominican Government [the usurper BAEZ] with all its power." Strong words, and vast in scope. Not only the whole navy of the United States, but all the power of our country is promised to the usurper. At Dominica, where the Admiral is to go next, he is directed to use his force "to give the most ample protection to the Dominican Government [the usurper BAEZ] against any Power attempting to interfere with it." Then comes a new direction. At Samana and the City of San Domingo "see the United States power and authority secure there." Here is nothing less than military occupation. Pray, by what title? Mark again the warlike energy. And, then giving to the war a new character, the Admiral is told: "If the Haytians attack the Dominicans with their ships, destroy or capture them." Such is this many-shotted dispatch, which is like a *mitrailleuse* in death-dealing missives. This belligerent intervention in the affairs of another country, with a declaration of war against the Black Republic, all without any authority from Congress or any sanction under the Constitution, was followed by a dispatch, dated Jan. 31, 1870, to Lieut.-Commander ALLEN, of the *Swatara*, with an armament of six thirty-two-pounders, 4,500 pounds, and one eleven-inch gun where is the breath of war. After hurrying the ship off to the City of San Domingo, the dispatch says:

"If you find when you get there that the Dominican Government requires any assistance against the enemies of that Republic you will not hesitate to give it to them." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 34, p. 15, Forty-first Congress, third session.)

What is this but war, at the call of the usurper BAEZ, against the enemies of his Government, whether domestic or foreign? Let the usurper cry out, and our flag is engaged. Our cannon must fire, it may be upon Dominicans, rising against the usurper, or, it may be, upon Haytians warring on the usurper for their rights; or it may be upon some other foreign Power claiming rights. The order is peremptory, leaving no discretion. The assistance must be rendered. "You will not hesitate to give it to them;" so says the order. On which I observe, this is war. This was not enough. The Navy Department, by still another order, dated Feb. 9, 1870, addressed to Commodore GREER, of the ship *Congress*, with an armament of fourteen nine-inch guns, and two sixty-pounder rifles, enforces this same conduct. After mentioning the treaty, the order says:

"While that treaty is pending, the Government of the United States has agreed to afford countenance and assistance to the Dominican people against their enemies now in the island and in revolution against the lawfully-constituted Government, and you will use the force at your command to resist any attempts by the enemies of the Dominican Republic by land or sea, so far as your power can reach them." (Ibid., p. 12.)

Here, again, is belligerent intervention in Dominica, with a declaration of war against the black Republic, included under the head "enemies of the Dominican Republic," or perhaps it is a case of "running a muck," according to Malay example, for the sake of the usurper BAEZ. Thus much for the orders putting in motion the powers of war. I have set them forth in their precise words. Soon I shall show wherein they offend international law and the Constitution. Meanwhile the case is not complete without showing what was done under these orders. Already the State Department has testified. The Navy Department testifies in harmony with the State Department. And here the record may be seen under two heads; first, belligerent intervention in Dominica, and secondly, belligerent intervention in Hayti.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION IN DOMINICA.

In Dominica there was a constant promise of protection and a constant appeal for it with recurring incidents, showing the dependence of the usurper upon our naval force. And here I proceed according to the order of dates. Rear-Admiral POOR, of the flag-ship *Severn*, reports from the City of San Domingo, under date of March 12, 1870, that the President, meaning the usurper BAEZ, informed him that he was obliged to keep a considerable force against CABRAL and LUPERON, and then added, "If annexation was delayed it would be absolutely necessary for him to call upon the United States Government for pecuniary aid." (Ibid., p. 17.) Not content with our guns, the usurper wanted our dollars. Next Commander BUNCE, under date of March 21, 1870, reports from Puerto Plata, that "the authorities think that the excitement has not yet passed, and that the presence of a man-of-war here for a time will have a good moral effect. (p. 19.) The man of war becomes a preacher. The same officer, under date of March 24, 1870, reports a speech of his own at Puerto Plata, that Rear-Admiral POOR "had a heavy squadron about the island and would drive him (LUPERON) out—probably in doing so destroying the town and all the property in it," (p. 19.) And this was followed, March 26, 1870, by formal notice from Commander BUNCE to the British Vice-Consul at Puerto Plata, in these terms:

"As to my objects here, one of them certainly is, and I desire to accomplish it as plainly as possible, to inform the foreign residents here that if any such league or party is formed among them, and with or without their aid LUPEAU, CABRAL, or any others hostile to the Dominican Government should get possession of this port, the naval forces of the United States would retake it, and in so doing the foreign residents, as the largest property-holders, as well as the most interested in the business of the port, would be the greatest sufferers." (Ibid, p. 20.)

Here is the menace of war.

Meanwhile the work of protection proceeds. Rear Admiral POOR reports under date of May 7, 1870, that upon arrival at San Domingo City:

"I found it necessary, properly to protect the Dominican Government, to dispatch one of the sloops I found there to the north-west portion of the island and the other to Puerto Plata, intending, as soon as able to do so, to dispatch one to Samana Bay and to station the other off San Domingo City." (Ibid, p. 22.)

Here is protection at four different points.

Meanwhile the treaty for annexation and also the treaty for the lease of Samana, had both expired by lapse of time, March 29, 1870, while the treaty for annexion was rejected by solemn vote June 30, 1870, so that no treaty remained even as apology for the illegitimate protection which had been continued at such cost to the country. But this made no difference in the aid supplied by our navy; nor was the Administration here unadvised with regard to the dependence of the usurper. Commodore GREER reports from off San Domingo City, under date of July 21, 1870:

"I am inclined to the opinion that a withdrawal of the protection of the United States, and of the prospect of annexation at some future time would instantly lead to a revolution, headed by CABRAL, who would be supported by the enemies of the present Government, and assisted by the Haytians." (Ibid, p. 23.)

This is followed by a report from Commander ALLEN, at Samana Bay, under date of Aug. 28, 1870, announcing that he has received a communication from "His Excellency President BAEZ, requesting the presence of a vessel on the north side of the island on account of an intended invasion by CABRAL." (Ibid., p. 24.) In the communication, which is inclosed, the usurper says that he "deems the presence of a ship of war in the bay of Manzanillo of immediate importance." (Ibid.) CABRAL, it appears, was near this place. Other points are mentioned to be visited. Then follows another report from Commander GREER, under date of Sept. 3, 1870, where the dependence of the usurper is confessed:

"The President was anxious to add to the force at his disposal in the City of San Domingo, as he feared on outbreak, and asked me if I could not bring some of his men that were at Asua. I acceded to his request, and on the 2d instant landed sixty-five officers and men that we had brought from Asua." (Ibid, p. 28.)

Here is a confession, showing again the part played by our navy. Still the cry of the usurper was for help. By a letter from the Executive Mansion at San Domingo, under date of Aug. 30, 1870, he desires Commander IRWIN, of the *Yantic*, to proceed "to Tortuguero de Asua for a few hours, for the purpose of transmitting to this city the rest of the Dominican battalion Restauracion, as it is thought convenient by the Government." (Ibid., p. 31.) Then, again, under the date of Oct. 8, 1870, the usurper declares "the necessity at present of a man-of-war in this port, and that none would be more convenient than the *Yantic* for the facility of entering the River Ozama, owing to her size." [*Ibid.*, p. 31.] Thus not merely on the coasts, but in a riot, was our navy invoked. But this was not enough. Under date of Oct. 8, 1870, the usurper writes from the Executive residence "to reiterate the necessity of the vessels now in that bay (Samana) coming to the southern coast." [Ibid., p. 32.] And as late as Jan. 8, 1871, Rear-Admiral LEE reports from off San Domingo City, that delay in accomplishing annexion has, among other things, "risk of insurrection;" thus attesting the dependence of the usurper upon our power. Such is the uniform story, where the cry of the usurper is like the refrain of a ballad.

BELLIGERENT INTERVENTION IN HAYTI.

The constant intervention in Dominica was supplemented by that other intervention in Hayti, when an American Admiral threatened war to the black Republic. Shame and indignation rise as we read the record. Already we know it from the State Department. Rear-Admiral POOR, under date of Feb. 12, 1870, reports to the Navy Department his achievement. After announcing that the *Severn*, with an armament of fourteen nine-inch guns and one sixty-pounder rifle, and the *Dictator*, with an armament of two fifteen-inch guns, arrived at Port-au-Prince February, 1870, he narrates his call on the Provisional President of Hayti, and how, after communicating the pendency of negotiations and the determination of the Government of the United States "with its whole power" to prevent any interference on the part of the Haytian or any other Government with that of the Dominicans, [meaning the usurper BAEZ,] he launched this declaration:

"Therefore, if any attack should be made upon the Dominicans (meaning the usurper BAEZ) during the said negotiations, under the Haytian or any other flag, it would be regarded as an act of hostility to the United States flag, and would provoke hostility in return."

Such was his language in the Executive Mansion of the President. The Rear-Admiral reports the dignified reply of the President and Secretary of State, who said:

"That while they were aware of their weakness, they knew their rights, and would maintain them and their dignity as far as they were able, and that they must be allowed to be the judges of their own policy, or words to that effect." (Ibid., p. 14.)

Such words ought to have been to the Rear-Admiral more than a broadside. How poor were his great guns against this simple reproof! The Black Republic spoke well. The Rear-Admiral adds that he heard afterward, unofficially, "that the authorities were displeased with what they considered a menace on the part of the United States accompanied with force." And was it not natural that they should be displeased? All this is bad enough from the official record; but I am enabled from another source, semi-official in character, to show yet more precisely what occurred. I have a minute account drawn up by the gentleman who acted as interpreter on the occasion. The Rear-Admiral could not speak French; the President could not speak English. Instead of waiting upon the Secretary of State and making his communication to this functionary, he went at once to the Executive Mansion, with the officers of his vessel and other persons, when, after announcing to the President that he came to pay a friendly visit, he said that, "as a sailor, he would take the same opportunity to communicate instructions received from his Government." The President, justly surprised, said that he was not aware that the Rear-Admiral had any official communication to make, otherwise the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs would be present, being the proper party to receive it. The Secretary of State and other members of the Provisional Government were sent for, when the Rear-Admiral proceeded to make the communication already reported, and at the same time pointing to his great warships in the outside harbor, plainly visible from the Executive Mansion, remarked, that it could be seen he had power enough to enforce his communication, and that besides he was expecting other forces, (and in fact two other war-ships soon arrived, one of them a monitor;) and then he answered, that "if any vessels under Haytian or other flags were found in Dominican waters, he would sink or capture them." Brave Rear-Admiral! The interpreter, from whose account I am drawing, says that the President felt very sorry and humiliated by this language, especially when the Rear-Admiral referred to the strong forces under his command, and he proceeded to reply:

"That Hayti, having the knowledge of her feebleness and of her dignity, had taken note of the communication, made in the name of the United States; that, under present circumstances, the Government of Hayti would not interfere in the internal affairs of San Domingo, but the Government could not prevent the sympathies of the Haytian people to be with the Dominican patriots, fighting against annexion."

Who will not say that in this transaction the Black Republic appears better than the Rear-Admiral?

TWO PROPOSITIONS ESTABLISHED.

Such is the testimony establishing beyond question the two propositions: First, that the usurper BAEZ was maintained in power by our navy, to enable him to carry out the sale of his country; and secondly, that further to assure this sale, the neighbor Republic of Hayti was violently menaced—all this being in breach of public law, international and constitutional. In considering how far this conduct is a violation of international law and of the Constitution of the United States, I begin with the former.

INTERNATIONAL LAW VIOLATED.

Having proved that BAEZ was kept in power by our naval force, that he might sell his country, and that Hayti was violently menaced, Mr. SUMNER went on to show that these acts were a violation of the law of nations. The first principle of the equality of States is admitted by all authors on the subject. But in this case Hayti was treated with contempt, solely because she is weak. The principle of equality was outraged. Another violation of international law was in the belligerent intervention. The general rule of non-intervention is laid down by all writers; but here we have directly violated it by taking part in a civil feud, without any justification.

THE CONSTITUTION VIOLATED.

Congress has the sole right to declare war; that is to say, a majority of both Houses, and the President must concur in it. The President has set this principle at naught. He covenanted in the treaty that was rejected, as follows:

"The people of the Dominican Republic shall in the shortest possible time express, in a manner conformable to their lawsthier will concerning the cession herein provided for; and the United States shall, until such expression shall be had, protect the Dominican Republic against foreign interposition, in order that the national expression may be free." (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 17, p. 99, Forty-first Congress, Third session.)

Now, nothing can be clearer than that this provision, introduced on the authority of the President alone, was beyond his powers, and therefore, *brutum fulmen*, a mere wooden gun, until after the ratification of the treaty. Otherwise the President alone might declare war without an act of Congress, doing indirectly what he cannot do directly, and thus overturning that special safeguard, placing what STORY justly calls "this highest sovereign prerogative" under the guardianship of Congress. But the treaty-making power itself belongs to the President, with two-thirds of the Senate. The President alone cannot make treaties; and his treaty promising the use of the war power, without the consent of Congress, was unconstitutional and void, and now the same usurpation is openly prolonged after the Senate has rejected the treaty on which the exercise of the kingly prerogative was founded.

SUMMARY AND PRESENT DUTY.

Mr. SUMNER summed up the argument, setting forth what he had proved, and concluded by urging that bfeore the question of annexation be taken up, we must put ourselves right as a nation, by retracing our steps and consenting to act in subordination to international law and the Constitution of the United States. He therefore declined to discuss the general question whether the annexation of half the island is desirable, only pointing out that the arguments commonly used in its favor are utterly worthless. These questions I state only. Meanwhile, to my mind there is something better than belligerent intervention and acts of war, with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in the spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and to establish tranquillity throughout the island. Let this be attempted and our Republic will become an example worthy its name and of the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions have new glory. The blessings of good men would attend such an effort; nor would the smile of heaven be wanting. And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good-will? "He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city," and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of international law and the constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE PRESIDENT.

Enlarging upon the declaration that the President had placed himself at the head of a more powerful and costly Kukiux than those of the South, Mr. SUMNER proceeded: Had the President been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half the time in zeal, will, personal attention, personal effort, and personal intercession, which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribean Sea, our Southern Kuklux would have existed in name only, while tranquillity would have reigned everywhere within our borders. [General applause in the galleries and hisses.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT—The Chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends the one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated he must enforce the order of the Senate.

Mr. SUMNER proceeded—Now, as I desire the suppression of the Kuklux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the Presidential scheme, which installs the Kuklux on the coasts of San Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race in the Black Republic shall be fairly represented. I speak now of that Kuklux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down! Is there any Senator in earnest against the Kuklux? Let him arrest it on the coast of San Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the elevation of the African race? Here is the occasion for his best efforts.

After speaking for three hours and a quarter, Mr. SUMNER, at 3¾ o'clock, concluded.

REPLY OF MR. MORTON.

Mr. MORTON said he did not propose to reply to Mr. SUMNER at this time, as that would require time and preparation, but simply to show that the sole object of that Senator's elaborate speech was to charge the President and at least two members of his Cabinet with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors. This was more clearly shown by the Senator's own express admission in the beginning of his remarks, that he did not propose to argue the question of annexation. He had presented an indictment against the President, with many counts, but it would be impossible to follow him through his great mass of details, nor in his (Mr. MORTON's) opinion was it necessary. He could say that the most of it was not unfamiliar to the Senate, and was no surprise. He (Mr. MORTON) had no argument to make for or against San Domingo, either today or at this session. It had been decided, in order to settle differences of opinion on the subject, to send a Commission to the island who should report to the country upon the propriety of annexation and the questions therewith connected. Though personally in favor of annexation, he had agreed to suspend his judgment until that report was made. It had been thought best to dismiss the matter from politics until that report was made; but this course had not been followed by some, though he had declared for one his willingness to drop the subject if the Commissioner's report was unfavorable. It had suited certain men to keep the question before the country, and present it constantly in an exaggerated and distorted form as if to anticipate the report and prejudice the public mind against it. Whatever might be its character, good taste and propriety required that the Senator from Massachusetts should have deferred his speech until that report was made. While he did not know anything of its character, he (Mr. MORTON) felt confident that many charges against the President, and a large part of the Senator's speech, would be answered by that report. The vindication of the President upon all the charges here made out would be complete upon a statement of all the facts. We have heard today of a war made by a usurpation of the Presidential power; but, after all, it was the most peaceful war ever heard of; not a gun had been fired, nor an act of violence committed upon a single Haytian. So far as the evidence went, (and there was no evidence of the slightest complaint by Hayti,) not one word of complaint had ever come from that country, and it had remained for the Senator from Massachusetts to bring in a complaint.

Mr. MORTON then had read by the Secretary a dispatch to the United States Minister (Mr. BASSETT) from the Haytian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, assuring him that Hayti had no disposition or desire to interfere with the free will of the Dominicans. As a further reply to Mr. SUMNER, he reminded the Senate, as evidence that the Administration had not proposed to take any immediate action upon annexation, that the Commissioners had no power to negotiate a treaty, and no one went with them who could take a single step in that direction. The Haytian Government, in violation of the law of nations, had given free passage across its territory to CABRAL, and furnished him with war vessels to attack Dominica, and the United States had merely notified Hayti that while our negotiations were pending with Dominica we would not allow her to make war on that island. This the United States had the undoubted right to do, because our Government had information that organizations were on foot in Hayti to defeat the annexation. No one need tell him (MORTON) that the Senator from Massachusetts was a friend of liberty or of the colored man, when he so industriously spent his time in the effort to put the Democratic Party in power. The Senator could not strike a blow at the President without at the same time striking a blow at the Republican Party.

Mr. HOWE cited various historical instances in which public men who had been regarded with universal esteem by their countrymen, had, by subsequent acts of misguided zeal and passion, forfeited that confidence and relapsed into obscurity, or assumed positions at utter variance with their former declarations. In this connection, he referred to the prominence and influence of Ex-Secretary SEWARD, Chief-Justice CHASE and Mr. SUMNER, in 1861. The last seen of the first of this great triumvirate he had turned his back upon the hopes, lessons and friends of his latter years, and was acting as a master of ceremonies in a political pageant wherein an itinerant President was the principal figure. The second had employed the authority of the great office of a Chief-Justice of the United States to undo and annul the most beneficent act of his civil administration. Today, the Republican Party experienced some of that anguish which swelled in the breast of CÆSAR when, having already been struck by CASCA and CASSIUS, he saw a third dagger uplifted by the hand of a dear friend, and there was wrung from his agonized bosom the exclamation "*Et tu Brute*," for today we had heard the remaining member of that great triumvirate, that Senator who had so earnestly urged upon reluctant Senators the purchase of those rigid far-off regions of the North Pole, now turning a deaf ear to the echoes which brought back his own exultant prophecy that our city could be nothing less than the whole American continent with her gates upon all the surrounding seas. Today, the Senator arose not only to oppose the annexation of an island at our very doors, but to denounce as a criminal a President who had ventured, in the exercise of a strictly constitutional prerogative, to advise its acquisition. He (HOWE) had sought the privilege of entering an appearance here for that illustrious respondent. He would file no demurrer, nor interpose any dilatory pleas, but preferred the general issue.

At this point in his remarks Mr. HOWE yielded for an adjournment, when, at 5½ o'clock, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The States and Territories were called for bills and joint resolutions for reference only. Among them were the following:

By Mr. TWICHELL, of Massachusetts—A joint resolution of the Legislature of Massachusetts in favor o the ship-builders of the United States.

By Mr. PENDLETON, of Rhode Island—A bill to increase the duty on manufactured machinery imported from foreign countries.

By Mr. COX, of New-York—To repeal the duty on matches.

By Mr. STORM, of Pennsylvania—For the reduction of taxes to promote peace, and for other purposes. Also a bill to secure suffrage to the people of Utah without distinction of race, sex, or previous condition of servitude.

By Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania—To place the mission to Russia in all respects on a footing with the missions to Great Britain, France and Germany.

By Mr. ARMSTRONG, of Pennsylvania—A bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a government therefor.

Numerous bills were introduced for the removal of political disabilities.

FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire, offered a series of resolutions declaratory of what the financial policy of the Government should be; that the tax should be for revenue only, and not for the benefit of class interests at the general expense; that economy requires there should be raised only two hundred and fifty millions of revenue, including interest, and twenty-five millions toward paying the principal of the public debt, and that in case the Committee of Ways and Means shall not be appointed at the present session a special committee of seven be appointed to report a reform of the revenue tariff, without discrimination in favor of particular interests.

The House, by a vote of 52 against 83, refused to second the demand for the previous question.

Mr. ELDRIDGE, of Wisconsin, to test the sense of the House, moved to lay the first resolution on the table. This was disagreed to—yeas 2, namely, Messrs. BROOKS, of Massachusetts, and MAYNARD; nays 153.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, when appointed.

The first resolution thus referred is as follows:

Resolved, That the financial policy which aims merely at a rapid extinguishment of the public debt by perpetuating the burdens of taxation, is inexpedient and impolitic, and that the faith and credit of the Government depend on the development of the resources of the country and their relief from inordinate taxation.

These resolutions are the same as were offered by Mr. COX on last Monday.

The question occurring on the second resolution, Mr. COX moved to adjourn, saying he wanted to see whether San Domingo was stronger in the House than relieving the people from taxation.

The House, at 1¼ o'clock, adjourned.

METHODIST DISCIPLINE.

Condemnation of Fashionable Pleasures and Amusements—Further Discussion at the Meeting of the Preachers' Association.

The Methodist Preachers' Association met yesterday, Rev. Dr. CRAWFORD presiding. The discussion on fashionable pleasures and amusements was resumed by Rev. Mr. BOTTOME. He said the question touched a plague-spot in America's society; that we are an intense people who do nothing by halves, and that the human system cannot endure the constant exhaustion of its powers without giving way sooner or later. The human energies must be recuperated, and rest and recreation are essential elements of moral existence. The sad and jaded form of a man at the age of forty-five was a terrible caricature of human life. They had no general holidays for the people to go into the country to meet the much-needed change and temporary freedom from the cares of the world, but they go on ever droning over the Song of the Shirt:

> "Work, work, work,
> From weary chime to chime;
> Work, work, work,
> As prisoners work for crime."

Yet they must have amusements, but they had them in excess, and never stopped to inquire their character. What, he asked, was the duty of the pulpit? Those excitements are drawing away the people from the churches, while they are making impossible the salvation of thousands. The power of the pulpit is limited to the force of moral sentiment. The pulpit cannot stop dancing or shut up theatres, but it may wake up public morals. Excess is the national vice, which should be attacked. In his opinion, some diversion may be taken in the name of the Lord. The general rule only applied to amusements which were not for the glory of God. As to laying up treasures and wearing of gold, what standard, he asked, were they going to adopt? What Methodist minister of today would feel himself compromised in putting up $20,000 worth of real estate? He admitted that the general chracter of dancing was bad; but a member dancing with his own family, and, as he believed to the glory of God, was quite a different thing, and did not come within the prohibitory rule. Certain amusements were dangerous alike to the State and morality, and every Christian man should avoid them. The lust of gain and over-excitement had, he said, largely withdrawn the cultivated and refined from the circles of the Government, and left its reins in the hands of the worst men among them. The license of the ball-room was too flagrant for Christian men, and no well-instructed Christian could participate in such amusements without loss of faith. As to preaching against those excesses, it should be done calmly and explicitly, and not in a spirit of invective, which did more harm than good. They were, he thought, too technical, and insisted too much on the letter of the law. Let the minds of the people be educated after the purity of God, and their warning and denunciation would not be needed.

Rev. Dr. FERRIS regretted that there should have been any occasion for the remarks which he made at their last meeting in reference to Mr. SHAFFER, and yet be would, under similar circumstances, make them over again. There must, he said, be a line of distinction between the world and the Church. The world was no longer going to judge them by creeds or ceremonies, but by what they practiced. The Bible recognized a marked distinction. It called upon them to be separate from the world and avoid its foolish practices. He deprecated any tendency toward breaking down that line of distinction. He did not believe in the doctrine that every man belonged to himself. Let every man make his own standard and how many standards would there be? He knew it was difficult to draw the line, still there was a line beyond which it is not safe for a Christian man to travel. There were four different classes of worldly amusements, some of which were no doubt admissible, as they needed relaxation. He considered croquet a very reasonable pastime. He condemned dancing, theatre-going and card-playing, and he did not know whether novel-reading was a fashionable amusement or not. He knew a case where a Methodist minister went in disguise to a theatre. That clergyman needed discipline. There were amusements of a doubtful character, among which he would class church fairs, which he hoped would be blotted out from the Church. Again alluding to dancing, he asked, if dancing is practiced for exercise, why not use some other form of exercise; if practiced for amusement, why do not gentlemen dance by themselves? But, no; the whole thing is spoiled unless there be a lady there. He urged the ministers to preach against those amusements, plainly and earnestly, and to have their practice agree with their theory. When the spirit was the same out of the pulpit as it is in it, half the work would be accomplished. There was a good deal of dancing carried on in Mr. SHAFFER's district, and hence he asked, can Brother SHAFFER rebuke those who resort to those dancing-houses when he practices dancing in his own house? There must be discipline, and he would begin with a few of the wealthy classes. A few examples would do more good than all the revivals which they had had for the past ten years.

Rev. Mr. CARTER spoke against dancing.

Rev. Mr. SHAFFER had no difficulty in agreeing with most of Dr. FERRIS' remarks, and he was glad to see an amicable spirit pervading the meeting.

Rev. Dr. HARRIS asked Dr. FERRIS to point out the rule against dancing.

Dr. FERRIS referred him to the General Rules, page 31, where he would find the words "Taking such diversion as cannot be used in the name of the Lord."

Dr. CURREY did not consider novel-reading as coming within the rule. He held that ministers were bound to be acquainted with the current literature of the day.

An old circular letter from the Bishops condemning dancing having been read, the meeting adjourned.

THE JUMEL ESTATE.

The Suit of Geo. Washington Bowne—Further Testimony in his Behalf.

The testimony in the suit of GEORGE WASHINGTON BOWNE against NELSON CHASE, which has been reported in the TIMES for several days, was continued in Mr. GIDEON J. TUCKER's office yesterday. Mr. TUCKER himself being sick, Gen. CHATFIELD took his place on behalf of the plaintiff. Mrs. A. E. VANDERVOORT, whose examinations occupied the last three sessions, was further cross-examined by CHAS. O'CONOR. She testified to the appearance of Mme. JUMEL and of MARY BOWNE, who was afterward Mrs. CHASE, when she first saw them; her own remembrance of her own birth, and of her mother's age when she was born, was, of course, merely hearsay, as also of the adoption of her mother by FREELOVE BALLOU; she had never said that her own mother was a sister of Mme. JUMEL, except to her husband and her sons and daughters; she had never heard anybody except her mother, FREELOVE BALLOU, and Mme. JUMEL says that her mother and Mme. JUMEL were sisters. The witness then gave considerable testimony as to her own education and her family, and about the old war of 1812. While I was living in Fifty-third-street, she said, a man called and said he wanted to find the girl Mrs. BALLOU brought up; I asked him if he expected to find a girl, he said "No, an old lady;" I told him "that was my mother; he asked me if GEO. W. BOWNE was living; I told him he was, living in Providence; he said he was looking up Mme. JUMEL's heirs, and I told him GEORGE was her son; I never told anybody that he was not Mme. JUMEL's son, nor that I did not know who was GEO. W. BOWNE's mother; I didn't tell him that Mme. JUMEL was born in Providence, but I did tell him she was born in Cumberland; I didn't tell him that Mr. CHASE's wife was daughter of Mme. JUMEL's sister; I did tell him she was a daughter of POLLY CLARK; I told him that mother said POLLY CLARK's father was a Portuguese; this was before I saw CHASE, and before I saw the advertisement in the Herald; Mr. JUMEL was poor when I first knew him; afterward when I lived in Greenwich-street, he was better off; mother and Mme. JUMEL used to talk about it; when FREELOVE BALLOU and I went there he was considered well off, but not rich.

The examination was adjourned.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1—Freund vs. Freund.
2—Same vs. Same.
647—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
99—Lester vs. N.Y. Guarantee and Indemnity Co.
33—Moses vs. Sylvester.
145—Stuyvesant Bank vs. Nat. Mechanics' Banking Ass'n.
1—Brunedorff et al. vs. Bush.
173—Devlin et al. vs. Conrolly.
147—Whiting vs. Ogden et al.

Nos.
149—Sayre, survivor, &c., vs. Cameron, Executor, &c.
57—Emmett vs. The Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R.R. Co.
157—Koehler vs. Frank.
203—The Nat. State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Gerhard.
267—Whitcom vs. Barry.
171—Broome vs. Stoughton.
175—Dennistown vs. The Etna Ins. Co.
181—Bonney vs. Maxwell.
183—Wood vs. James.
185—Van Buren vs. Hastings.
191—Taylor vs. Connor.

Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
72—McMillen vs. Knox.
244 (R. C.)—Klink vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
246 (R. C.)—Reynolds vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
1328—Terry et al. vs. Connelly, Ex'r, &c.
202—Robbins vs. Steam Stone-cutter Co.
523½—Van Rensselaer vs. Shute.
252½—Latta vs. Burns.
128½ (R. C.)—Tallman vs. Wright et al.
192—Bishop vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
200—Brett et al. vs. Stoutfer.
86—Heine vs. Meyer.

Nos.
36—Thurman vs. Taylor.
144½—Wilson vs. Sylwere et al.
208—Murphy vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
228—Coleman et al. vs. Poston et al.
263—Osgood et al., Rec'r, &c., vs. McKnight.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
1992—Kirschmann vs. Ledlard.
244—Cain vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
66 (R. C.)—Wright vs. Boose.
76—Sloane vs. Elmore.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 9½ A. M.

No calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
678—Lowry vs. Vail.
433—Bulzer vs. O'Brien.
123—Chauncey vs. Blockman.
220—Chandler vs. Brourham.

Nos.
90—Jones vs. Coles.
458—Schroeder vs. Thompson.
499—Batzendorf vs. Walker.

Regular Order of General Calendar.

Nos.
833—Harrison vs. Thomson.
844—Sinclair vs. Letts.
845—Backard vs. Dibble.
846—Hanan vs. James O'Brien, Sheriff.

Nos.
847—The N. Y. Lith., Eng. and Printing Co. vs. The American Tontine Life and Savings Co.
850—Amsinck vs. Northrup.
852—Wickerson vs. Comstock.
853—Macdonald vs. Cohen.

MARINE COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Alker, Gross and Shea, JJ.

Remaining causes on General Term calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Bedford, J.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Andrew J. Wightman; grand larceny.
2—The People vs. Patrick Toomey; murder.
3—The People vs. John Connors; robbery.
4—The People vs. Henry T. Williams; burglary.
5—The People vs. Thomas Egan; burglary.

Nos.
6—The People vs. Thomas Mills; felonious assault and battery.
7—The People vs. George D. Hasbrouck; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. James Brogan; larceny from the person.
9—The People vs. Richard Carroll; receiving stolen goods.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—Following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for March 28, 1871: Nos. 152, 155, 166, 164, 168, 173, 144, 172.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 27.

By Judge Cardozo.

John Percy vs. The Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*; motion denied without costs.

Thurber vs. Blanck; motion to vacate judgment granted.

In the matter of the petition of James Caldwell et al. vs. J. T. Winter; order granted.

Meyers vs. Miller; motion denied with costs.

In the matter of the application of Ann Chesborough et al.; motion granted.

Millan vs. Graham; memoranda for counsel.

Butcher vs. Bradley; memoranda for counsel.

Meserole vs. Van Benschoten et al.; order granted.

Owen vs. Warnock et al.; order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 27.

By Judge Jones.

Fred. Brodie vs. Thomas Clark; Thomas Kiernan vs. A. Frank; Angelina Epperlin vs. John Epperlin; Isabella B. F. France vs. William C. France; Hiram Benner, et al. vs. The Old Dominion Steam-ship Company; Isaac J. S. Wemberger vs. Simon Herman; motions granted. The Bank of New-York National Banking Association vs. Charles P. Firrman; motion denied without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 27.

By Judge Larremore.

Lindeman vs. Wood; first, fourth, fifth, sixth and eighth amendments allowed; all others disallowed.

In Equity.

Young vs. Enders; judgment for plaintiff for $500 and costs, and that the contract be rescinded.

Van Aulin vs. Tyson; judgment for defendant.

Kitchen vs. McLewee et al.; judgment for plaintiff pending a decree to be settled on two days' notice.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—MARCH 27.

Before Judge Van Brunt and a Jury.

ALLEGED COMMERCIAL BAD FAITH.

H. C. Covert vs. Gardner E. Tufts et al.—This is an action to recover $5,000 and upward, as the difference between the prices which were charged by the defendant Tufts upon his books, and the price contained in the invoices forwarded to plaintiff's agents at Nassau, New-Providence. It appeared on the trial that the goods were shipped to Nassau under a contract between Covert, the plaintiff, and Tufts one of the defendants. The latter was to purchase goods to the amount of $5,000, at fair market prices, and ship the same to Nassau on plaintiff's account. On the part of plaintiff, it was claimed that the defendants, instead of shipping the goods at fair market prices, invoiced and shipped them at nearly double what he paid in the market, and received payment accordingly; hence plaintiff brings this suit to recover back the overcharge. The defense set up was, that no contract had been made with the defendants' firm, of which Tufts was a member, but that an order had been given them, which, under instructions from plaintiff, had been turned over to a man named Van Schaick. The questions submitted to the jury were, whether the contract, as alleged by plaintiff, had been made; and, if made, whether overcharges, as alleged by plaintiff, had been made thereon. The jury, after a brief absence, found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $5,164 17.

A. J. Requier for plaintiff; Post & Poor for defendants.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 27.

FIRST BOARD.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..115¾
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112¾
116,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64..112
4,500 U.S.5-20C.,'65,n.110¾
150,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.112¾
10,000 do..........b3.112¾
3,000 do..........c.112¾
108,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.110¾
1,500 do..........c.110¾
5,000 do..........c.110¾
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.111¼
31,500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..108⅛
18,000 Tenn. 6s, old..... 64
10,000 do.......... 64¼
2,000 N. Car. 6s, O. B. 47
9,000 Mo. St. 6s...... 92
1,000 Mo. 6s. H. & St. Jos. Iss......... 91¼
1,000 N.Y.St. B. L. C.108
4,000 B'klyn 6s, W. L. 93¾
10,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 66¼
6,000 Erie 4th M...... 86
2,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.102¾
9,000 Cen. Pac. G. B... 95¾
6,000 U. Pac. 1st M.... 88¼
4,000 do......... 88
10,000 U. Pac. 10s, Inc. 69
1,000 Harlem Con. B... 88¼
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 93
2,000 Tol.&Wab. E.B. 80
10,000 Mor. & Ess. 2d. 96
5,000 Ohio&Miss.C.B. 89
2,000 do......... 89¼
20,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 86⅛
4,000 do......... 86¾
55,000 do......... 86⅜
30,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 63
10,000 S.Pac.of Mo.1st. 79
10,000 St.Lo.&I.M.1st. 89⅛
3,000 B., N.Y.&E.1st. 88⅛
600 W. U. Tel. 7s.B. 96
24 Am. Exch. Bank...117
34 Bank of Com...... 119
25 Phenix Bank....... 110
100 Del. &Hud. Canal.116
200 Md. Coal Co....... 39¼
300 do..b. call, s3. 39
100 do.......... 39⅜
100 do.......... 39¼
300 American Coal.... 47
500 Spring M. Coal.... 46
300 Con. Coal of Md.... 38¼
300 Cum. Coal & Iron. 34¾
200 W. U. Tel........ 57¾
500 do...bet. call. 57¾
700 do.......... 57⅜
100 Mariposa Pf....... 9¾
300 Pacific Mail....... 43¾
100 do...bet. call. 43¼
100 Adams Ex........ 73
400 do.......... 72¾
200 do...bet. call. 73
5 Am. Mer. U. Ex... 47¼
100 do.......... 48
10 do.......... 48
100 U. S. Express..... 48¾
100 do.......... 48¾
100 do.......... 48
800 N.Y.C.&H. R. b.c. 95
200 Harlem........129¾

20,000 N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. 92⅛
20,000 do..bet. call. 92⅛
100,000 do.......b3. 92⅛
30,000 do.......... 92¼
200 Erie Railway....... 20⅞
200 Reading..........102⅜
500 do........s60.102¼
100 Mich. Central......122
800 L. Sh. & Mich. So.101⅜
1000 do.......b3.101¾
100 do.........c.101⅜
1010 do..........101¾
2000 do........c.101⅜
200 do........c.101⅜
500 do........b3.101⅜
800 do..b. call.b3.101⅜
1400 do..........101⅜
1100 do..........101⅜
3500 do..........102
5000 do........b3.102
400 Union Pac......... 23⅜
300 do......... 23
20 Ill. Cen...........135
510 N. J. Cen..........106
10 Chi. & N. W..... 85⅛
300 do...bet. call. 86⅛
1200 do.......... 86⅛
200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 96⅜
100 do...bet. call. 96⅜
100 C., C. Cin. & Ind... 85¼
200 do.......... 85⅛
100 do.......... 85¾
550 do.......... 85⅞
100 Chi. & R. I........c.114⅛
1800 do..........114¼
19 do..........115
400 do..b. call. s3.114⅛
300 do..........114⅜
400 Mil. & St. Paul... 62¼
200 do.......b3. 62¼
100 do......b10. 62¼
1200 do.......... 62⅜
200 do.......... 62¼
700 do..b. call..c. 62⅜
500 do.......... 62⅝
500 Mil.& St. P. Pf.b3. 80¾
1700 do.......... 80⅛
1200 do.......... 80⅝
100 do...bet. call. 80⅝
100 Tol., Wab. & W... 57⅛
800 do.......... 57⅞
100 Tol., W. & W. Pf.. 79⅛
100 Del., Lack. & W..106⅛
100 Alton & T. H..... 29¼
200 do.......... 29¼
100 do.......... 29⅜
450 Chi. & Alton......114⅛
100 do..........114⅛
100 do........b3.115
200 Ohio & Miss..... 47⅝
100 do........b3. 48
600 St. Louis & I M.... 53
55 Chi., Bur. & Q....160
11 Morris & Essex... 89⅝
100 H. & St. Jos..... 88
100 H. St. Jos. Pf.... 96⅛
40 do.......... 95½
100 DuBuq. & Siou. C. 84
200 Col. & Ind. Cen.... 23½
200 do.......... 23⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$100,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C..115⅞
1,000 do..........115⅞
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R.......111¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..112⅛
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..111⅜
500 U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.110⅜
12,000 do.......... 110⅛
75,000 U.S.6s., cur.b3..114
8,000 U. S. 5-20 C.,'67..110⅜
10,000 do........b3.110⅛
3,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40 C..108⅛
500 do.....small.108
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.. 64¼
25,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 64⅜
10,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan.& July..s60. 66¼
8,000 La. St. 6s, old.... 62
20,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 86⅛
10,000 St. L.&I. M. 1st. 89⅛
3,000 Cen. Pac. G. B... 95⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st..... 88
6,000 Un. Pac. L. G.... 75
20,000 American Gold..110⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md.... 38⅛
100 do...bet. call. 38⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref.. 18⅛
1100 W.U.Tel.bet.call. 57⅜
100 Pac. Mail.......b3. 43⅜
100 Am. M. U. Ex...... 47⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 94⅞
20000 N.Y.C.&H. C'ts, bet. call.......... 92
100 Erie.............. 20⅞
100 do.......b10. 21
100 do.......b30. 21

100 L. S. & Mich So...102⅜
600 do.......b3.102⅛
200 do..........102⅛
700 do...bet. call.102⅛
2300 do..........102⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts.....113⅜
100 do..........113
50 do..........113⅛
100 do........b3.114
10 Chi. & N. W...... 86
100 C., C., C. & Ind..... 87¾
100 do.......b30. 88¼
100 do.......... 88
100 N. J. Cen..........105⅛
100 Chi. & R. I.........115
100 do........b3.115⅛
200 do...bet. call.115⅛
50 M. & St. P....b. c. 62⅞
300 do.......... 62⅜
100 do.......... 62¼
100 M. & St. P. Pf.... 80⅛
200 do.......... 80⅛
200 Tol. Wab.& W.... 57⅝
30 P., Ft.W.& C., g'd. 96⅛
50 Alt. & T. H........ 29⅜
100 do.......... 29⅝
100 do.......... 29⅜
350 Chi. & Alt. Pf.....117⅝
400 Ohio & Miss..... 47⅝
200 Mor. & Essex.... 89⅝
100 H. & St. Jos..... 88⅛
200 H. & St. Jos. Pf... 96⅛
100 C.,C.& I. Cen..b30. 23⅝

MONDAY, March 27—P. M.

The rapid progress of the subscriptions to the New Loan, in advance of the readiness of the Bonds for delivery, and while the European agencies are not yet in working order, is felt upon the Gold market, and one or two prominent *Bull* operators in the Room, today, turned sellers at 110¾@⅝@½ ℘ cent. The impression gains ground that by the 1st of May, when the New Bonds will be ready for market on both sides the Atlantic, they will be more than equal to the par in American Gold dollars, and will, to an important extent, supersede the shipments of the latter in settlement of trade balances. In the intervening four or five weeks, however, this influence upon the Exchanges on London and the Continent can only be partially felt. The rates on London, today, are reported firm, but the business in the open market not important. London Credits are being settled on the basis of 109¾@⅞ ℘ cent.

Money keeps abundant and cheap, 4@5 ℘ cent. per annum to the Brokers on loans subject to call or demand, and 5@6 ℘ cent. on short time negotiations.

The Stock Exchange is much excited on three or four of the Western Railways, and generally firm throughout the New-York and Western list. The very heavy transactions of last week in Lake Shore Stock are succeeded today by enormous sales and purchases at the Exchange Board and in the Long Room of the Exchange, at a further rise in price from 101½@102@102¼@102¾ ℘ cent. The whole operations of the day are scarcely short of one-tenth of the Capital, or say 30,000 to 35,000 shares. While there have been hints thrown out of a lease of the Road, after an extra or Scrip Dividend, to the New-York Central Company, which are at least premature, there is no secret in the Street as to the effect of another powerful reason on the price of and demand for the Stock—to wit, the *short* line of one or more wealthy operators, who have, of late, moved with great boldness in selling the Stock for future delivery, or selling for cash and borrowing the Stock, at figures 8@10 ℘ cent. below the present price. The story further runs that the same parties have sold "privileges" or "calls" upon the Stock to the extent of twenty or thirty thousand shares. The other points of interest today were the St. Pauls, North-wests, and Rock Island, all of which were further advanced on Saturday's sales. New-York Central and Scrip were firm, but attracted less interest than the Western lines. Among the latter, Ohio and Mississippi was comparatively quiet.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange, the Public funds were somewhat weak, in sympathy with Gold. The Southern State Bonds steady. The Railway Mortgages well supported; the Miscellaneous Shares firm in prices, but less animated than last week.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. There was some abatement of the excitement in the Western Roads, but the market left off strong:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 27.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	108¼	108⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¾	112⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	111	110⅞
American Gold	110⅞	110⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	63⅝	63⅝
N. Y. C. and Hudson	95	94⅛
N.Y.C. & H. Debt Certificates	92	91⅞
Reading Railroad	102⅝	103
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅛	115½
North-west Common	86⅛	87⅛
North-west Preferred	96⅛	96½
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅜
St. Paul Preferred	79⅞	80⅜
St. Paul Common	61⅛	62⅝
Lake Shore	101½	102
Ohio and Mississippi	47⅝	47⅝
Toledo and Wabash	57⅛	57⅛
Western Telegraph	57⅝	57⅞
Erie	21	20⅞
St. Joseph Common	88	88⅛
Union Pacific	23⅛	23

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, March 27.

Gold receipts	$828,879 54
Gold payments	93,584 87
Gold balance	66,240,334 37
Currency receipts	213,446 70
Currency payments	378,203 84
Currency balance	6,589,151 01
Customs	470,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., n. 1., '65	110⅜
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '68	111
5-20 coup., '62	112⅛	10-40 reg	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64	112	10-40 coup	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	112	6s currency	113⅜
5-20 coup., '67	110⅜		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	64	Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.iss.	57
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	63¾	Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	60
Virginia 6s, old	67	Ark.7s,L.R.P.B.&N.O	50
Va. 6s, new bonds	68	Ohio 6s, '75	101
Va. 6s, reg., old	53¾	Ohio 6s, '81	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	88	Ohio 6s, '86	103
N. Car. 6s, old	46¾	Ill. Canal bonds, '70	110
N. Car. new bonds	24	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
N. Car. special tax	18	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
S. Car. 6s	72	Ill. War Loan	100
S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July	65	N.Y. Reg. Bounty L.	107¾
S.Car. 6s, April & Oct.	67	N.Y. coup., B'ty L.	107¾
Missouri 6s	92	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107¾
Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. Iss.	91	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107¾
Louisiana 6s	68	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107¾
California 7s	110	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107¾
Connecticut 6s	101¾	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	108
Rhode Island 6s	101	N.Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Alabama 5s	68	N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	100
Alabama 8s	101¾	N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Arkansas 6s, funded	56¾	N.Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N.Y.Cen.6s, '83	93	Tol.&W.Cons.Conv.	83¾
N.Y.Cen.6s, '87	91¾	Han.& Naples 1st	82
N.Y.Cen.6s, R. Est.	91¾	Gt. West. 1st, '68	102
N.Y.Cen.6s, Sub.	91¾	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88
N.Y.Cen.7s, '76	100	Gt. West. 2d, '93	83¾
N.Y.Cen.7s, Conv., '76	100	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	82
N.Y.Cen.7s, '65-76	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	89
Erie 1st, Ext.	97	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Erie 1st, Ind.	94	Chic., R.I. & Pac.	98¾
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	90	Morris & Essex 1st	102¾
Erie 7s, 4th Ind., '80	86	Morris & Essex 2d	95¾
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	82¾	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100¾
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77	89	N.J. Cen. New Bs.	100¾
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	103¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	102¾
Hud. R. 7s, 3d S. F., '75	101	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
Harlem 1st	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	x91¾
Harlem Con. S. F.	88	Cl. & Pitts. Cons. S. F.	90
Alb. & Sus. 2d Bs.	93	Cl. & Pitts. 2d	98
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82	118	Cl. & Pitts. 3d	96¾
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ℘ ct. 1st	111¾	Cl. & Pitts. 4th	81
Mich. So. 7 ℘ ct. 2d	98¾	Chic. & Alton S. F.	100
M. So. & N. I. S. 7 ℘ ct.	102	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	93¾	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98
Cen. Pac. Bs.	95¾	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	89
Union Pac. 1st Bs.	88¾	Dub. & Sioux City 1st	94
Union Pac. L. G. 7s	74¾	Peninsula R. Bs.	94¾
Union Pac. Inc. 10s	68¾	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	89¾
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ ct., '75	107¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s	104¾
Alton & T. H. 1st	93¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10	94
Alton T. H. 2d Pf.	84¾	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75¾	M. & St. P., I. & M. Div.	87
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	99	Mil. & St. P. 2d	88
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bs.	93¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st	94¾
Chic. & N. W. Ext. Bs.	87¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st	107
Chic. & N. W. 1st	95	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	86¾
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	101	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	63
Del., Lack. & W. 1st	101	Tol., Peo. & W., E. Div.	86¾
Del., Lack. & W. 2d	94¾	Tol., Peo. & W., W. Div.	84
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	93	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d	70
T. & W. 1st, St. L. Div.	81¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100¾
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87¾	Bos., H. & E., guar.	20
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs.	79¾	C. Falls & Minn. 1st	82

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	135	St. Nicholas	115
Manhattan	153	Commonwealth	90
Merchants'	115	New-York County	220
Mechanics'	135	Park	158
Union	135	Manuf. & Merchants'	100
America	148	Central National	108
City	230	Second National	175
Phenix	108	Fourth National	110¾
North River	105	Ninth National	110
Tradesmen's	152	Tenth National	118
Fulton	160	Oriental	159
Butchers' & Drovers'	150	Gold Exchange	70
Mechanics' & Traders'	137	Bank's & Brokers' Ass.	100
National	120	Del. & Hudson Canal	115¾
Merchants' Exch'ge	102¾	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	106	Maryland Coal Co.	39¾
State of New-York	113	American Coal	46¾
Commerce	119¾	Spring Mountain Coal	45
Mech. Bank'g Ass.	115	Canton Co. Baltimore	82¾
Broadway	290	Consol. Coal of Md.	38
Ocean	91	Cumb. Coal and Iron	34¾
Mercantile	130	Western Union Tel.	57¾
American Exchange	117	Quick. Mining Co.	11¾
Chatham	108	Quick. Mining Co. Pf.	17¾
Bank of the Republic	114	Mariposa Mining Co.	5¾
Bank of N. America	106	Mariposa Mining Pf.	9¾
Hanover	102¾	Marip. Trustee ct'fs.	10
Irving	125	Boston Water Power	38
Metropolitan	134¾	Adams Express	72¾
Grocers'	116	Wells-Fargo Express	40¾
East River	112	Wells-Fargo Ex. scrip	2
Market	130	Amer. Mer. Union Ex.	47¾
Nassau	109¾	United States Ex.	47¾
Continental	93¾	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	43

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 27.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101¾	101½
City 6s, New	101⅛	101¾
Camden and Amboy	116¾	116⅞
Pennsylvania Central	61⅛	61⅜
Reading	102⅞	103
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	40⅜	40⅝
Lehigh Navigation	36⅛	36¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	[illegible]	90¼

A dividend of four per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of April next, to the shareholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, or their legal representatives. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 18th day of April prox.

The coupons due April 1, 1871, on the land grant bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears' Buildings, Boston, and at the banking-house of MORTON, BLISS & CO., New-York.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says of the Coal trade:

"Practically, the anthracite coal difficulties are almost entirely the same as this day two weeks ago. The mining and shipping of anthracite coal are pursuits just now of little importance. The little doing does not increase the supply of coal for domestic uses at any point, and the stock of coal from supplies before production ceased is gradually wearing away. Notwithstanding this, the coal market is quite free from excitement, and the prices of coal have advanced scarcely any. Public attention is directed to Harrisburg and to the legislative investigation making there into the cause of the coal difficulties. A large number of persons connected with the several interests in the trade,—representatives of the miners and workmen, coal operators and officers of the carrying companies,—have all been examined, and the Committee on the Judiciary have made a preliminary report, in which is recommended the system of 'arbitration' as a means of adjusting the difficulties that may now exist or hereafter arise between the miners and workmen and the coal operators. This recommendation has been tested as wise in practice in England, and would no doubt prove so here if put in operation in a proper spirit. It is earnestly hoped by all interests in the trade that the more prominent manner in which the subject is now brought to the attention of the workmen will induce them to give it heed, and for their own good, as well as for the true interests of the trade, adopt it as the cheaper and more satisfactory mode of redressing grievances. The two interests are not antagonistic, as every intelligent man knows, and all those who attempt to teach differently should be discarded as demagogues and enemies of both labor and capital. As it is well known that all the parties to the strife are heartily sick of it, there is reason to hope that the proposition of 'arbitration' may be availed of as the happiest means of ending it. Inasmuch as it avoids any yielding of a point contended for, usually a great stumbling-block in settling disputes, it possesses inducements even beyond the intrinsic merit of the proposition itself. To-morrow or next day the Judiciary Committee will hear the parties in the carrying interest, including, probably, a summing up of the whole issue in a speech by Mr. GOWAN, of the Reading Railroad, when the investigation will end. Some of our contemporaries are endeavoring to trace back the acts of the several parties in the trade to find the original cause of the existing trouble, to discover the party most culpable. This is difficult, and useless, were it possible. Let the past be forgotten, and 'arbitration' be the beginning of a new era in the coal trade. The total tonnage of anthracite coal reported by the carrying companies for the week ending on the 18th inst. was 62,456 tons, and for the year, from 1st of December, 1,560,412 tons, showing a decrease of 1,156,124 tons on the anthracite tonnage to the corresponding time last year. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 38,826 tons, and for the year 104,998 tons, against 143,502 tons to corresponding date last year—an increase of 51,948 tons. The total coal production of all kinds for the year, as reported by the carrying companies, was 1,661,694 tons, against 2,859,588 tons to same time last year—showing a decrease of 1,002,894 tons. The coal market in this city is extremely quiet. The operators have few or no orders, and under close economy in household uses, aided by mild weather, the retail trade is quite light, prices ranging from $8 75 to $9 25 per long ton."

The *Mark Lane Express*, of March 13, says:

"The week commenced unusually fine, and farmers found full employment in seeding the ground. About the middle, however, there came a frost of five degrees, followed by a storm, with fluctuations, and a return to mild temperature. There has thus been little impediment lately to field work, while the verdure of the meadows steadily increases, and the growing wheat has been making fair progress. It has, however, been damp hitherto for March, and the samples brought to market are still below millers' requirements. Occupation in the fields having already lessened supplies at several markets, the tendency has continued upward, and on the average another shilling has been gained in values; still London closed with dullness, the prospect of a speedy opening of the Baltic and other ports having its effect after the late advance. After our free country deliveries, however, there is more talk of the thinness of our stock-yards than is customary at this period of the year, and accounts from France still justify the expectation of a further rise before long. Even from the south and places not invaded, the want of forage and general effect of last year's drouth in the corn, followed by a Winter of unusual severity, is bitterly complained of, nearly all the Autumn-sown corn, and a portion of the wheat having been destroyed by the intense frost. Prices have accordingly been rising, and we find this is the case in Belgium, Holland and Germany. The opening of the Baltic, therefore, is not likely to bring very heavy supplies to Great Britain, there being so many competitors this season, and if the uninvaded portions of France are strong in their complaints, how will the wants of those which have been trampled down by hostile armies be met? But against any immediate and heavy rise financial difficulties cannot be overlooked, for the wealth as well as the cereal produce of France has been fearfully sacrificed in the war, and time alone, under the most favorable circumstances, can restore a state of prosperity. The arrivals off the coast since the 3d of March were 98 cargoes, viz.: 60 cargoes Wheat, 13 Maize, 16 Barley, 6 Rye, 2 Beans and 1 Flour. Business was reported as follows: Wheat, 58 cargoes in all, viz., Berdianski, 53s.@55s.; Marianopoli, 53s. 6d.@54s. 6d.; Ghirka, 47s.@55s.; Hard, 51s.; Moldavian, 51s.; Theodosia, 53s.; Varna, 46s. 6d.; Polish, 52s. 3d.; Calcutta, 51s.; Maize, 21 cargoes, 33s. 3d.@36s. 6d.; Rye, 4 cargoes, 38s.@38s. 6d.; Beans, 2 cargoes, 38s. 1½d.@38s. 6d.; Barley, 13 cargoes, 27s.@31s. 6d.; Millet, 1 cargo, 27s. 6d.; Oats, 17,000 qrs. at 17s. 6d.@18s. 9d., free on board at Riga. The sales of English Wheat noted last week were 70,090 qrs. at 53s. 2d., against 67,856 qrs. at 41s. in 1870. The London averages were 57s. 1d. on 3,491 qrs. The imports into the Kingdom for the week ending 4th March were 293,180 cwts. Wheat, and 53,834 cwts. Flour."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, No. 5 NASSAU STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1871.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY—of which about $6,000,000 have been marketed—are secured upon an East and West Trunk Line of Road, 427 miles in length, the greater part of which (227 miles) is in earning operation, and the remainder rapidly building. When completed it will establish a short, economical, and favorite route between tide-water navigation and the chief railroad and river cities of the West.

Beside the immense volume of through traffic between the East and West which this road can command by its unapproachable advantages in distance, grades, fuel, and unfailing navigable connections, this road must convey enormous quantities of the superior smelting, cannel, and bituminous coals of the Kanawha Valley and the iron ores of Virginia and West Virginia, which are in demand at both ends of the line.

The value of the property, the certainty of a large and profitable business, the established reputation and credit of the Company, and its able and honorable management, give to these securities an assurance of superior value and safety.

They may be had in *Coupon* or *Registered* form, and in denominations of

$1,000, $500, and $100.

We have prepared pamphlets, showing the agricultural, mineral, and manufacturing advantages of the adjacent territory, and the traffic facilities and financial prospects of the Road, which will be furnished on application.

FISK & HATCH, Financial Agents.

☞ UNION PACIFIC LAND GRANT BONDS.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO., BANKERS,
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

The undersigned offer for sale the balance of the Land Grant Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The road has been in operation about twenty months. It is complete in all respects, and its earnings have averaged $8,000,000 per annum. These bonds bear 7 per cent. interest, coupons payable April and October. They are receivable at par in payment for the Company's lands. The total amount of lands to which the Company is entitled under the grant from Government is 12,000,000 acres. The total amount of Land Grant Bonds issued is $10,400,000. The land sales have already been 292,833 acres, at an average price of $4 46 per acre. The remaining 11,787,117 acres, at an average valuation of but $2 per acre, are worth $23,574,234. With the proceeds of land sold the Company have retired $736,000 bonds, and will continue to retire bonds as rapidly as lands are marketed. Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT, the new President of the Company, estimates the net earnings for the ensuing year at $4,500,900 (exclusive of the Land Department,) to be applied to interest and dividends. He says that "this result cannot but be deemed, by all practically versed in the history of new railway lines, as indicating a successful future."

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
No. 30 Broad-st.

☞ ONE OF THE BEST INVESTMENTS IN THE MARKET!—St. Louis and South-eastern first mortgage convertible seven per cent. gold bonds, issued upon finished road running to St. Louis and doing a profitable business. Price 92½ and interest.

Inquire for particulars of
GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.,
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.,
and at the office of the Company, 51 Liberty-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY.—The completion of this Road has given to its First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds an established character equal to any mortgage issue dealt in at the Stock Exchange. We are prepared to buy and sell these bonds, at any time, at our banking-house, at market price—thus placing them on the same basis, for temporary or permanent investment, with Governments or any other security.

These bonds are a first and only mortgage of $20,000 per mile, based on a railroad that has cost $40,000, and which commands, without competition, all the traffic of Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota—shortening the distance from St. Paul to Chicago 45 miles, and to St. Louis more than 90 miles.

The net earnings are already largely in excess of interest on the bonds, and no doubt exists that they will more than double within the ensuing year.

A contract has been secured with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company obligating the latter to invest 50 per cent. of gross earnings derived from traffic with the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Road in the bonds of this Company. This arrangement makes a practical consolidation of the two roads, and establishes a large sinking fund for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Bonds.

The convertibility privilege in these bonds enables them to be exchanged for stock, at par, at any time. This secures to the holder, at his option, a share in any excess of earnings over the interest obligation.

An exchange of Government securities for these bonds returns 9¼ per cent. interest, instead of 5 per cent., which is all that Governments pay at present price, besides leaving an immediate gain of about 20 per cent. in price for reinvestment.

The subscription price of the bonds is 90, and accrued interest in currency.

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of commission and express charges.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 27, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	10	Leather, sides	3,117
Bees-wax, pkgs	6	Lead, pkgs	1,212
Cotton, bales	6,826	Resin, bbls	4,702
Cotton-seed, bags	886	Pork, bbls	2,421
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	298	Beef, pkgs	179
Copper, bbls	14	Cut-meats, pkgs	1,109
Dried Fruit, pkgs	155	Grease, pkgs	78
Eggs, bbls	3,428	Lard, pkgs	964
Flour, bbls	14,688	Lard, kegs	14
Wheat, bushels	13,820	Stearine, pkgs	30
Corn, bushels	67,070	Butter, pkgs	1,247
Oats, bushels	6,180	Cheese, pkgs	853
Malt, bushels	500	Tallow, pkgs	24
Barley, bushels	5,000	Oil, Lard, bbls	10
Grass-seed, bushels	1,352	Pea-nuts, bags	44
Flax-seed, bushels	58	Rice, pkgs	25
Beans, bushels	474	Starch, bales	750
Peas, bushels	225	Tobacco, hhds	447
Corn-meal, bbls	14	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	1,346
B. E. Peas, bushels	227	Tea, hf. ch., (by rail.)	30
Hops, bales	281	Whisky, bbls	451
Hides, No.	1,002	Wool, bales	104
Hides, bales	577		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—31 cases Rubber, 100 Car-wheels, 892 bales Cotton, 52 pkgs. Machinery, 18 bales Furs, 3,496 boxes Cheese, 9 boxes Hams, 1,161 tcs. Beef, 200 boxes Extract Logwood, 1,054 boxes Bacon, 72 bags Clover-seed, 574 bbls. Pork, 6 cases Organs, 25 bbls. Potatoes, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 100 cases Tobacco, 11 pkgs. Glass-ware, 26 pkgs. Game.

By the ship *Winchester*, for Liverpool—839 bbls. Pork, 150 boxes Bacon, 22,556 bushels Wheat, 1,251 bales Cotton, 16 tcs. Heads, 80 tcs. Beef.

By the steamer *India*, for Glasgow—17,235 bushels Wheat, 5,596 bbls. Flour, 92 pkgs. Foots, 251 pkgs. Butter, 50 bbls. Corn-meal, 9,300 bushels Corn, 344 bbls. Resin, 15,995 bushels Barley, 40 boxes Ex. Dyewood, 131 bales Cotton, 397 bags Waste, 24 hhds. Tallow, 3 cases Sewing-machines, 63,926 lbs. Lard, 15 bags Clover-seed, 146 boxes Bacon, 8 bbls. Pork, 175 tcs. Beef, 21 bales Hog Hair, 344 boxes Cheese, 50 boxes Tobacco.

By the brig *Janet Ann*, for Hayle, (England)—9,207 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Fedelio*, for Cork and orders—925 bales Cotton.

By the bark *M. Radman*, for Cork and orders—2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Amadine*, for Antwerp—224 boxes Bacon, 120 hhds. Tobacco, 500 boxes Extract Logwood, 750 tcs. Lard, 700 bbls. Resin, 300 bags Coffee, 7,678 bushels Wheat, 58 bales Cotton.

By the steamer *Donau*, for Bremen—50 pkgs. Furs and Skins, 6 cases Oil Peppermint, 300 bbls. Resin, 392 hhds. Tobacco, 2 cases Cigars, 12 boxes Essential Oil, 50 bales Istle, 7 bbls. Guts, 500 boxes Extract, 39 pkgs. Machinery, 632 bales Cotton, 69 pkgs. Whalebone, 199 bbls. Syrup, 292 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 6 bbls. Flour, 5 kegs Caviar.

By the bark *Johanna Marie*, for Bremen—4,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $6 75@$7 25 for Pots, and $8 75@$9 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been steady but quiet at 34½c.@35c. ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in fair demand at uniform quotations.

BRICKS—Have been moderately sought after at unaltered figures.

CANDLES—Have not varied in price, but have attracted very little attention.

CEMENT—Has been selling moderately at former rates.

COCOA—Has been quiet, but quoted firmer on light offerings.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady on moderate offerings, but the reported dealings have been unimportant. We quote Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@18c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 10½c.@14½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@17c.; Savanilla, 13½c.@16½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 10c.@10½c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been a moderate movement for early delivery at less firm though not quotably lower prices, the market closing dull and heavy; sales, 4,597 bales, (of which 50 bales were to arrive,) including 3,631 bales to shippers, 562 bales to spinners, 304 bales to speculators, and 100 bales in transit. For forward delivery an active business has been transacted, but at a shade easier rates; sales, 19,000 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, Saturday evening, for March, 100 bales at 14¼c., 200 bales at 14 5-16c.; April, 1,100 bales at 14¼c., 1,800 bales at 14 1-16c., 400 bales at 14c.; May, 1,400 bales at 14¼c., 400 bales at 14 1-16c., 500 bales at 13¾c.; 100 bales each, May and June, at 14 1-16c., together; June, 800 bales at 14¼c., 200 bales at 14c.; July, 700 bales at 14¼c.; 100 bales each, July and August, at 14¼c., together; August, 100 bales at 14¼c.; 500 bales, free on board at Mobile, on private terms. And today, for March, 500 bales at 14¼c.; April, 200 bales at 14 1-16c., 1,000 bales at 14c., 100 bales at 13⅞c., 600 bales at 13 15-16c.; 100 bales each, April, May and June, at 14c., together; 200 bales each, April, May and June, at 13 15-16c., together; 200 bales each, April, May, June and July, at 14c., together; May, 200 bales at 14 1-16c., 500 bales at 14c., 300 bales at 13⅞c., 400 bales at 13 15-16c.; 500 bales each, May and June, at 13 15-16c., together; June, 200 bales at 13 15-16c., 2,500 bales at 14c.; July, 200 bales at 14¼c., 600 bales at 14¼c.; August, 1,100 bales at 14¼c. The average quotations of Saturday's future sales, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were: March, 14.33c.; April, 14.08c.; May, 14.09c.; June, 14.06c.; July, 14.25c. The receipts at this port today were 6,826 bales, including 1,047 bales from Galveston, 719 bales from Charleston, 742 bales from Savannah, 2,197 bales from Norfolk, 1,748 bales from New-Orleans, 14 bales from Baltimore, 359 bales per rail.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Good Ordinary	12⅝	12¾	13	13¼
Low Middling	14¼	14⅜	14⅝	14¾
Middling	15⅛	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Middling	16⅛	16⅝	16⅞	17⅛

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,286
Receipts last week	26,090
Receipts the preceding week	24,974
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	814,948
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	3,889
Exports since Sept. 1	454,831
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,042
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	323,507
Estimated stock here	121,000

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in limited request, but about steady as to price, in the leading instances.

FEATHERS—Have been quiet, at unchanged prices.

FISH—The market shows very little alteration, trade being slow, within our previous range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The main inquiry has been for shipping brands of State and Western Flour, prices of which have favored buyers slightly, on freer offerings. Sales have been made of 4,500 bbls. shipping extras, chiefly State, within the range of from $6 67½ for City Mills to $6 80@$6 85 for good, and $7 25 for fancy, ℘ bbl. In other grades, the business has been in a jobbing way at less buoyant figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,850 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice superfine State and Western at $6 15@$6 60; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 60@$6 90; very good to fancy, $6 90@$7 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 60@$6 85; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 65@$6 90, ℘ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 75@$5 90
Sour Flour	5 70@ 6 50
Superfine State and Western	6 15@ 6 60
Extra State	6 60@ 7 25
Extra City, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	7 30@ 9 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 65@ 6 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 95@ 9 25
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 60@ 6 85
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 90@ 9 25
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 10@10 00

Southern Flour continues quiet at drooping prices; sales reported since our last of 550 bbls. in lots, at $6 75@$7 25 for poor to good, and $7 35@$9 75 for good to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive at $4 35@$6 40 for very inferior to choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal continues in demand at $3 75@$4 10 for Yellow and White Western; $3 75@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, poor to good extra	$6 25@$7 35
Southern Flour, good to very fancy extra	7 35@ 8 75
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 35@ 6 35
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 75@ 4 50
Corn-meal, puncheon	21 00@21 25

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been quiet, as a rule, within our previous range.

FRUIT—There has been a rather slow movement in all kinds, without any material changes in values.

GRAIN—There has been unusual dullness in the Wheat line today. The export demand has been spiritless, and there has been very little inquiry from millers. Prices on full boat loads, though quoted in favor of buyers, have been more or less nominal. Two or three loads of straight No. 2 Spring were in negotiation, for shipment, on the basis of $1 58, afloat. New No. 1 Spring was without movement of importance, and quoted at about $1 58, in store, and $1 60, afloat, for the best samples. Old Spring has been neglected. In Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat a limited business has been reported (13,000 bushels, all told, in lots,) at $1 63@$1 71½, chiefly at $1 69@$1 71 for new crop Amber, in store and afloat. About 7,000 bushels White were sold, in lots, at $1 85@$2 for Western and Genesee, and $1 80 for California. The general market closed quite dull, and nearly nominal as to values. Holders did not seem very urgent to place stock, in view of the less encouraging prospects of the complete resumption of lake navigation as early as had been anticipated a week ago. The stock in store here has been reduced within the week, 217,559 bushels, or from 1,384,318 bushels last Monday, to 1,166,759 bushels today. Corn has been fairly active, opening more firmly, but closing lower, under heavier offerings. The business was mainly in New Crop Mixed Western at 82c.@83c., chiefly at 82c., afloat, though some odd lots were placed at 84c., at which price part of a load of Old Mixed Western was also disposed of. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at 80c.@84c. for ordinary to very choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 82c. for good samples; 82c.@85½c. for Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern; 84c.@91c. for White do.; 77c.@80c. for odd lots from track, in inferior condition; also, 84c. for Old Mixed Western, afloat, ℘ bushel. Rye has been lightly dealt in within the range of from $1 05@$1 15 for Old and New Western, and $1 12@$1 18 for State, ℘ bushel. Barley continues in very moderate request at 97c.@$1 22½ for poor ordinary to very choice Canada West; 95c.@$1 10 for Western; 90c.@$1 05 for State, and 70c. for California; sales, 10,650 bushels. Barley-malt has been quiet at 90c.@$1 20 for inferior to very choice Canada, and 85c.@$1 for State; sales, 1,500 bushels. Oats have been in more demand at about previous rates, with sales reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 66c.@70½c., as the extremes, for inferior to new Prime Mixed White Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 66½c.@67c., in store, for Mixed and Western; 68c.@70c. for State; 68½c.@70½c. for White Ohio from track, in store and afloat, ℘ bushel. The export clearances since our last have been 30,056 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 5,596 bbls. Flour, 17,235 bushels Wheat, and 9,300 bushels Corn for Glasgow; 9,207 bushels Wheat, for Haile, (Eng.); 7,678 bushels Wheat for Antwerp, and 6 bbls. Flour for Bremen.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, March 27, 1871.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
Wheat	1,166,759	Barley	243,851
Corn	154,646	Malt	183,986
Oats	816,094	Peas	2,119
Rye	148,634		

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been dull but steady.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in good demand at $1 10@$1 15, chiefly at $1 15, for shipping, and $1 20@$1 45 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw rules quiet at from 75c.@$1 35 for Short and Long ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been lifeless, but values have been quoted about steady. Further sales of 500 bales Jute Butts have been reported at 3¼c., currency.

HOPS—Continue in demand within the range, at from 6c.@12c. for crop of 1870, and 2c@4c. for older growth, ℘ lb. Receipts, 281 bales; exports, — bales.

LATHS, LIME AND LUMBER—Have been quite moderately inquired for within our previous range.

LEATHER—Has been in limited request, but without material variation in price. We quote Sole: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 26½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 29c.@32c.; Union, Cropped, Heavy, 33c.@38c.; Union, Cropped, Middle, 34c.@40c.; Union, Cropped, Light, 33c.@40c.; Union, Bellies, 18c.@21c.; Oak, Rough, all weights, 32c.@37c.; Oak, Rough, Southern, all weights, 27c.@30c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but steady; sales, 60 hhds. new Porto Rico at 56c.@60c., and 90 bbls. New-Orleans at 58c.@68c. ℘ gallon. We quote: Porto Rico at from 38c.@60c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@32c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 25c.@40c., and New-Orleans at from 40c.@72c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been firm, and in moderate request, with sales reported here of 700 bbls. Strained, part at $2 70, and 1,000 bbls. do., free on board, at Wilmington, at $2 25 per 280 lbs.; receipts, 4,702 bbls.; exports, 1,344 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in more demand and quoted firmer, with sales reported here of 95 bbls. on the basis of 50½c.@51c. for merchantable, and at Wilmington, 550 bbls., free on board, on private terms. Sales were also rumored of 4,000 bbls. Resin, Tar, and Spirits Turpentine, free on board, at Wilmington, without reliable particulars. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ℘ gallon. Crude nominal. Resin, $2 62½@$8 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White. Tar, $2 45@$2 60. Pitch, $2 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—The jobbing trade has been on a moderate scale, and values have been generally quoted steady.

PETROLEUM—There has been rather more inquiry for Crude, in bulk, on the basis of 13¼c.@13½c., but holders have been asking as much as 14c. ℘ gallon, and no important movements have been reported. Shipping Crude has been inactive here at about 18c., and at Philadelphia at 17¼c.@17½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 230 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a fair business on the basis of $4@$4 10 for the Upper and Lower Road deliveries ℘ bbl. Refined Oil has been in less demand, but rather firmer, on the basis of 23¾c.@24c. for Standard White, here, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at the rate here; and at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. for early delivery at 23½c. ℘ gallon. The receipts of Refined at Philadelphia were 3,650 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 2,500 bbls. for Cork and orders, and 4,200 bbls. for Bremen. Refined Oil, in cases, continues in very moderate request at 29c.@30c. ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been quite dull on the basis of 9½c.@10c., in shipping order.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been firmer on a livelier inquiry and less urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls. at $21 62@$21 87 for New City and Western Mess; $18@$18 50 for New Prime to Extra Prime; $19 25@$19 50 for Prime Mess, ℘ bbl. For forward delivery there was a more active inquiry noted for New Western Mess, on the basis of $21 50@$21 87, chiefly $21 75@$21 87, seller April; $21 75@$21 87, seller May, and $21 50, seller June; sales 4,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been depressed and lower, on a light trade, within the range of 9c.@10c. for City. Cut-meats have been dull but steady; sales have been reported of 95 pkgs. at 11c.@13c. for Hams, and 7¾c.@8¼c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon has been quiet but held more firmly; sales, 230 boxes at 10¾c.@10½c. for Long Clear; 11c. for Short Clear; 10¼c.@10¾c. for Short Rib, and 10c. for Cumberland. Lard has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade firmer, but has been rather lightly dealt in. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 tcs. and bbls. for prompt delivery, at 11¾c.@12½c. for No. 1 to very choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 12¼c.@12⅛c. for New Western Steam, and 11¾c.@12½c. for City, ℘ lb. For forward delivery sales have been reported of 250 tcs. Western Steam, seller May, at 12⅝c. ℘ lb. Also 250 tcs. prime Steam, Chicago delivery, at 11¾c. ℘ lb. Beef has been steady, though not active, with sales reported of 110 bbls., in lots, at $10@$16 for Plain Mess; $15@$18 for Extra, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef continues in request at $22@$28 50 for Prime Mess, and $28@$31 50 for Indian Mess, ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 90 tcs. Beef Hams have been lightly dealt in at $28@$31 for large and job lots, ℘ bbl.; sales, 75 bbls. Butter continues in light demand, including State inferior to prime, 20c.@42c., and Western, inferior to strictly prime, 12c.@35c.; the day's receipts were 1,247 pkgs. Cheese has been selling quite moderately at from 5c.@16½c. as extremes, for very inferior to fancy Factory; the day's receipts have been 853 boxes.

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged figures.

SALT—Has been quoted firm, on a limited offering, and fair inquiry.

SALTPETRE—Has been quiet at 7¼c.@7½c., gold, ℘ lb.

SEEDS—There has been a very limited inquiry noted for Clover on the reduced basis of 10¼c.@10¾c., as the extremes, ℘ lb. Timothy has been quite dull and nominal at $6 75@$7 ℘ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been in demand at uniform figures.

SOAP—Has been steady and in fair jobbing demand, including Castile at 10½c.@11c.; Colgate's Pale, 7½c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6½c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been quoted unchanged in price on a restricted business, mainly in a jobbing way.

SUGARS—The offerings of Raw have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted strong, but the reported dealings have been unimportant. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9c.@9½c. for new and old; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10¼c.; Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9⅝c.@10½c.; No. 12 Box Sugars, 9⅛c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Refined continue active and buoyant at from 10½c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been fairly active and rather firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 140,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅞c.@9c., mainly at 9c.; also 23,000 lbs. Stearine at 12⅞c.@13½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been very moderate, and prices have been without change of moment.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at about previous rates, with sales reported of — bbls., at 91c.@91½c., chiefly for iron-bound pkgs., ℘ gallon. Receipts, 451 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quoted rather stronger, particularly as to Grain and Cotton rates, on a comparatively limited supply of room, but the demand for accommodation has been very moderate in most instances. There has been rather more call for vessels for the Petroleum and Naval Store trade, and some inquiry has been noted for vessels on charter for Cotton, Grain and general cargo. For Liverpool, there were taken 1,170 bales Cotton, by sail and steam, part at 9-32d.@11-32d. ℘ lb.; 31,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 6¾d. ℘ bushel; and equal to 116 tons Provisions and Heavy Goods, by steam, at 25s.@30s. ℘ ton. For London, 1,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, on private terms, 1,500 bbls. Oil-cake at 2s. 1½d. ℘ bbl., 200 bales Hops at ½d. ℘ lb., also a British ship, with general cargo, on private terms. For Bristol, a Swedish brig, (now on the way from Cardiff,) with about 1,300 bbls. Resin and 550 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, at 4s.@6s. 6d. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For the United Kingdom, a bark with equal to 4,000 bbls. Naval Stores, from Wilmington, rumored, without reliable particulars. For Bremen, 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 30s.; also, a bark, with general cargo, on private terms, and a North German bark, of 441 tons register, with about 3,100 bbls. Petroleum, at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Antwerp, 100 boxes Bacon, on private terms. For a Continental port, a bark, with Petroleum, on private terms. For the Baltic, a bark, with Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cronstadt, an American bark of 651 tons register, with general cargo, on private terms. For Cuba, a British bark of 448 tons register, now here, with about 11,000 Shooks, from St. Johns, on private terms. For Guadaloupe, a French schooner of 162 tons register, with general cargo and back from Porto Rico, with Sugar and Molasses, on private terms. For Aspinwall, a British bark of 511 tons register, with coal, from Baltimore, at $5 50 per ton.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 27, 1871.

Trade in horned Cattle fell in feeling on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards, and on this morning at One Hundredth-street Yards there was a dullness in trade and a fall of ¼c. ℘ lb. on all qualities. Horned Cattle cost heavy rates at Albany on last Saturday's market, and consequently salesmen held up rates as far as was possible. Milch cows have improved in quality, therefore there is a better demand at higher rates; prices today, from $45@$112 ℘ head. Veals arrive in somewhat better order for the butcher, and sell freely from 10c.@13c. ℘ lb. Sheep are still high in price, and are of nice quality; nevertheless trade in them has been quite small; prices from 6c.@8¾c. ℘ lb. Spring Lambs in demand from 20c.@22c. ℘ lb. Hogs are uncertain at our last quotations.

SALES TODAY—WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

D. BARNES sold for W. V. WOOD 35 Steers, Missouris, plain Cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. F. DYMOCK sold for self 49 Steers, Michigan and Kansas Cattle, common quality, at $100 ℘ head. TOFFY & SONS sold for N. MORRIS 139 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. E. HURD sold for self 48 Steers, State Cattle, coarse quality, at 13¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. HURD & MCCAFFERTY sold for selves 108 Steers, Illinois fair Cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. J. CHURCH sold for M. H. PLATT 17 State Cattle, Steers and Oxen, mixed, common rough quality, from 12¾c.@14c. ℘ lb., weight 5@10 cwt.; also, for E. B. CURTIS, 28 State Steers, common Cattle, at 13¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt., and again, for RYSON & CO., 10 dry Cows and 13 Oxen, all quite common, from 13c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weight 4½@8 cwt. MEEZ & CAREY sold for N. MORRIS 110 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 13c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt., on an average. F. SAMUELS sold for N. MORRIS 120 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 13¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6 cwt. strong.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

C. T. FAGAN sold for self 76 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, from 14c.@14½c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. W. G. MORTIN sold for self 31 Steers, from fair to good, from 14c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. T. MCCAFFERTY sold 33 State Steers and Oxen, mixed, from common to good, from 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb., average weight 9¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for self 30 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 15½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; also 54 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 13½c.@15c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt. all round. T. GILLESS sold 47 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 14¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; also 31 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 14¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; again, 75 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 14c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 13 dry Cows at 12½c. ℘ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 82 Sheep, weight 8,030 lbs., at 8¼c. ℘ lb.; 16 Sheep, weight 1,600 lbs., at 8¾c. ℘ lb.; 7 Sheep, weight 460 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 1 Calf, weight 350 lbs., at 6c. ℘ lb.; 9 Calves, weight 1,060 lbs., at 11c. ℘ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 153 Sheep, clipped, weight 20,570 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 30 Sheep, clipped, weight 24,200 lbs., at 7¾c. ℘ lb.; 84 Sheep, weight 6,880 lbs., at $7 44 ℘ cwt.; 177 Sheep, weight 16,710 lbs., at $8 75 ℘ cwt.; 97 Sheep, weight 8,371 lbs., at $8 25 ℘ cwt.; 2 Oxen at $360 the pair; 2 Oxen at $172 the pair; 2 Milch Cows at $180; 1 Milch Cow at $65. Weekly report of Sheep and Calves sold by above firm for week ending March 25, 1871: 5,249 woolly Sheep, price received $40,766 41; also, 245 shorn Sheep, price received $1,191 31; range of prices for both included, 6c.@9¾c. ℘ lb.; average ℘ head, $7 84; 61 Veals, price received $788 77; average ℘ head, $12 93.

COMMUNIPAW YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 26, 1871: 2,196 head of horned Cattle, 13,007 Sheep, 5,328 Hogs.

WEEHAWKEN YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 27, 1871: 2,258 head of horned Cattle, 5,148 Sheep, 1 Calf, 92 Horses.

ONE HUNDREDTH-STREET YARDS.

Gross arrivals for week ending March 27, 1871: 2,207 head of horned Cattle, Western Stock; 42 head of horned Cattle, 13 Cows, 441 Veals, 39 Sheep, local stock.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET YARDS.

Gross arrivals for the week ending March 27, 1871: 10,560 Sheep; 14 head of horned Cattle, 6 of which were prime Steers, offered at 18c. ℘ lb., and as yet unsold; 16 Cows, 94 Veals.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected for week ending March 27, 1871: 672 Sheep, range of prices from 6c.@8¾c. ℘ lb., including some lots of Spring Lambs from 20c.@23c. ℘ lb.; 21 Beeves, from 11c.@15c. ℘ lb.; 31 Cows and Calves, sold together, at $50, $70, $85 ℘ head; 160 Veals, from 10½c.@13c. ℘ lb.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
Classical, Commercial, English, French and German.
No. 40 Washington-square, (south,)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL.
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

AMENIA SEMINARY,
AMENIA, N. Y.
FOR BOTH SEXES.
Term begins April 6.
S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

THE NOYES-PLACE BOARDING-SCHOOL—FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, AT WALLINGFORD, CONN.—The next term will commence the 3d of April next. No school can be located in a more healthy or beautiful village. The number of pupils is small. The Principal has had great experience and success in teaching, both in the English and French languages. Address Mrs. STREET JONES, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A FIRST-CLASS SEMINARY FOR BOTH SEXES—Board, furnished room, tuition, penmanship, washing, fuel, gymnastics, $200 per year. Address T. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding-school for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE—HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—LAVALETTE WILSON, A.M., Principal. A select boarding-school for twelve boys; pleasant location. Terms moderate.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 28TH-ST. 17th year. Second Session. Commences Feb. 1.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE. Private classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SHARON, Conn.; Spring term opens March 27.
Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—TO GO TO ST. PAUL, MINN., AS private tutor, a gentleman who can bring City references as to character and capacity, to teach the modern languages, English studies and mathematics; a liberal salary will be paid. All answers to this advertisement must be by letter addressed TEACHER WANTED, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York; the applicant must state how long he has been engaged in teaching; no commission will be paid to school agencies.

MME. HESS, OF GENEVA, SWITZERLAND, offers her services in reading French, intending this as a relaxation to the sick and aged; her daughter desires to give lessons in French and in music; terms moderate, and the best of references. Address by letter No. 302 East 12th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $15 TO $40, FOR IN and OUT DOOR USE. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' Carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case and send stamp for circular.
STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

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GOLD ORE OR QUARTZ WANTED.—Any person having gold ore or quartz, in small or large quantities, may hear of a purchaser by addressing SOMERS, Box No. 1,667, Post-office.

EGGS FOR SALE—FROM CHOICE breeds of Poultry. For price-list address A. REVERE, Tarrytown, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15, up to $250.
T. B. STEWART & CO.,
No. 605 6th-av., between 35th-st. and 36th.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; new original designs; cheapest in City.

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY PERSONS HAVING A SMALL capital wishing to invest in a good and safe manufacturing business, please call on LORTON & DAVISON, No. 348 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AS A WOOD-YARD OR FACTORY, now doing a good cash business, at Nos. 331 and 333 East 60th-st.; rent low. Apply at No. 438 East 28th-st., P. H. DUFFY & SON.

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WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.
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STATIONERY.

THE BERLIN & JONES ENVELOPE COMPANY, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York, offer to the trade every shape, style and quality of envelope; also, all kinds of note, letter, cap, and flat papers, at the lowest market rates.

PERSONAL.

CHARLES SEELEY, FARMER, LATE of Mott Haven, New-York, is requested to communicate at once with Daniel Davis. Post-office Box No. 349, Scranton, Penn., on account of his daughter, S. H.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1871.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
BIRTH. Leading characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Fisher, Ringgold, Mrs. Barry and Miss Helen Tracy.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Barrett, Sheridan, Anderson, Miss De Bar and Miss Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
HORIZON. Leading characters by Messrs. G. L. Fox, Wheatleigh, Mortimer, Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ada Harland and Miss Prior.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE BLACK CROOK. Leading characters by Messrs. Morton, Rogers, Hamilton, and Miss Pauline Markham.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near Broadway.
JEZEBEL. Leading characters by Messrs. Harkins, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Clara Morris, Miss Deitz and Miss Claxton.

FOURTEENTH-STREET THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
JANE EYRE, (first act,) and scenes from HAMLET and MARY STUART. Leading characters by Mme. Seebach.

STADT THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR. (German opera.)

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., near Irving-place.
EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIAN AND ATHLETIC FEATS.

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MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 20 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-Place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Communists are reported to have achieved a triumph at the Paris election on Sunday, and it is thought that the revolution will spread to all the large towns of France in a week. There is a rumor that the Duc D'AUMALE will succeed M. THIERS. An order has been issued for the arrest of Gen. GARIBALDI upon his appearance in France. Gen. LE FLO retires from the Foreign Office, and is succeeded by CLERMBAULT. Orders have been given for the levy of mobilized volunteers. Fifteen battalions of the National Guard out of twenty-four at Lyons are sent to support the Commune, and the new Government has been proclaimed there.

The negotiations for a final treaty of peace between France and Germany will commence, probably, this week at Brussels....A bill is to be introduced into the German Parliament providing for the enforcement of the authority of the Emperor over Alsace and Lorraine after Jan. 1, 1873....LOUIS NAPOLEON visited Queen VICTORIA at Windsor Castle yesterday....A Republican band has made its appearance in Lerida, Spain. ....The King of Sweden is quite ill....The bill making marriage with a deceased wife's sister legal, was rejected in the British House of Commons yesterday.

CUBA.

A Havana telegram brings a report of a series of engagements in the Eastern Department, in which the insurgents lost 100 in killed alone. The Cuban Gen. ACOSTA is said to have been killed near Bayamo. A decree is published in Havana, ordering the imposition of an export duty, after April 1, on sugar, molasses, wax, rum, raw tobacco, segars, lumber, and after July 1, an import duty of ten per cent. on all goods.

CONGRESS.

The time of the Senate was chiefly occupied yesterday by the speech of Mr. SUMNER on the resolutions recently submitted by him regarding the use of naval forces in the waters near San Domingo. It was a fierce attack upon the Administration and the negotiations for the acquisition of the island. Mr. MORTON made a brief reply sustaining the policy of the President, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House a number of new bills were introduced, including one for the reduction of taxation, one to secure suffrage in Utah, without distinction of race or sex, one to put the mission to Russia on an equal footing with those to England, France and Germany, and one to establish the Territory of Pembina. Mr. HIBBARD, of New-Hampshire, introduced the resolutions submitted by Mr. COX, declaring what the financial policy of the country should be. The House refused to lay the first resolution on the table by a vote of 2 to 153, but soon after, a motion to adjourned prevailed. The resolutions are in favor of taxation for revenue only and a reduction of expenses.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Both branches met last night. A bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. TWEED to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in New-York City, and to provide proper care and treatment for those affected by them. The Canal Appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for the payment of the principal and interest of the canal debt was also ordered to a third reading. In the Assembly, the New-York Viaduct Railway bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. Amendments requiring directors to be stockholders, and the subscription of $5,000,000, in addition to the City's $5,000,000, before work should begin, were rejected. An amendment, prohibiting consolidation with other railway companies, and its directors from being directors of other roads, was adopted. Progress was reported, with the understanding that the bill could be taken up at any time. The bill to prevent fraud in the sale of coal in New-York was passed.

GENERAL.

St. Louis detectives are confident that they are on the track of FORRESTER, the much-sought-for suspected NATHAN murderer. They believe him to be hidden in or about Memphis.

It snowed all Sunday night and part of yesterday in Poughkeepsie.

We are indebted to the Captain and Purser of the Hamburgo-American steam-ship *Silesia*, now at this port, for valued additions to our continental files.

A severe easterly storm of snow and rain prevailed in the eastern portions of Massachusetts all day yesterday. In portions of Maine and New-Hampshire from one to two inches of snow covers the ground.

The New-Jersey House of Representatives met with but thirty-three members and immediately adjourned. The Senate was occupied with routine business. A Trenton telegram says it is now generally understood that but little, if any, effort will be made to pass the Jersey City charter over the Governor's veto, and it will probably not be taken up.

The Supreme Court of the United States, yesterday, confirmed the title of the State of Kentucky to jurisdiction over Wolf's Island, in the Mississippi River, as derived from the Virginia Company.

The New-York Times.

"We are informed that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the NEW-YORK TIMES to a company, in which Mr. PETER COOPER, MOSES TAYLOR, CYRUS W. FIELD, A. OAKEY HALL, JAMES FISK, JR., JAY GOULD, PETER B. SWEENY and WILLIAM M. TWEED are to be the principal stockholders. The present managers of the establishment will leave as soon as the purchase is concluded. The intention of those who propose to buy is to run the paper for the present ostensibly in the Republican interest; but as soon as the Hon. A. O'HALL has completed his term as Mayor he will become the editor, and then the political character of the concern will doubtless be changed. We learn, also, that the first overtures for this transaction were made by GEORGE JONES, through a third party, to Mr. SWEENY, about six months ago, but that the plan has not been entertained until recently."

The above statement appears in a journal which is said to be controlled by the Tammany Ring.

It is my duty to say that the assertion that I have ever offered to dispose of my property in the TIMES to Mr. SWEENY, or anybody connected with him, or that I have ever entered into negotiations for that purpose, or am ever likely to do so, directly or indirectly, is a fabrication from beginning to end. I am aware that Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, Secretary of the Citizens' Association, has been for some time actively engaged in the effort to purchase or otherwise silence this journal, in the interest of his Tammany employers. But believing that the course which the TIMES is pursuing is that which the interests of the great body of the public demand, and that it would be a base betrayal of the public to turn aside from that course until an honest government and an incorruptible judiciary are restored to the community, no money that could be offered should induce me to dispose of a single share of my property to the Tammany faction, or to any man associated with it—or, indeed, to any person or party whatever until this struggle is fought out. I have the same confidence in the integrity and firmness of my fellow-proprietors, and believe that they will decline to sell their honor to a corrupt clique at the instigation of "Republicans" who are as unprincipled as their employers.

Rather than prove false to the public in the present crisis, I would, if necessity by any possibility arose, immediately start another journal to denounce those frauds upon the people which are so great a scandal to the City; and I should carry with me in this renewal of our present labors the colleagues who have already stood by me through a long and arduous contest. Even if the TIMES could be silenced by some fresh abuse of judicial authority, as I believe it cannot be, it would not cause a week's cessation of the exposures which we are now making of the frauds committed by the "Ring." I have from the first number of the TIMES taken too active a part in its management, and feel far too deep a solicitude for its good name, to dishonor it by making it the advocate of mendacity and corruption. I pledge myself to persevere in the present contest, under all and any circumstances that may arise, through good report and evil report, in success or in failure; and even though the "Ring" and its friends offered me for my interest in the property as many millions of dollars as they annually plunder from the City funds, it would not change my purpose. This determination is, I have every reason to believe, fully shared by my co-proprietors, and by the staff who act with me in the paper.

GEORGE JONES.

The Next Move of the "Ring."

The foregoing statement is a sufficient answer to one particular slander which TWEED and SWEENY have set afloat; but if any of our contemporaries are anxious to experience the pleasures incidental to a systematic attack upon the powerful body now ruling this City, they cannot do better than come and spend a few days in our office. We put aside the threats of personal violence which we constantly receive as unworthy a moment's consideration; but there are other "amenities" which we are forced to notice. In the first place, it will surprise many Republicans who still have faith in men like Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS and the members of the Citizens' Association, to learn that their agents have been for some time actively at work to suppress a Republican journal. We have been quite aware of the existence and progress of these conspiracies, but have refrained from calling attention to them, on the principle that a newspaper has no business to bring its affairs before the notice of the public. But as we have now received a sort of "first warning" from the Ring and its Republican allies, and as the matter really does closely concern the public, and all who have any property at stake in this City, we shall be pardoned for making a brief explanation.

Everybody knows that great corporations have ere now been driven out of the City by the use of "injunctions" and "receiverships," obtained through the instrumentality of compliant Courts. The same tactics are to be tried with us. Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS and other "Republicans" have been going about trying to obtain, on one false pretense or another, a few shares in this journal. Thus far they have failed—for there is no proprietor of the paper who does not fully approve of its course in attacking the present local misgovernment. Notwithstanding these failures, however, an application is still to be made to one or other of the Judges for a process which is designed to render the "Ring" masters of this journal. After what was done with the Union Pacific Company, and the sixty thousand Erie shares held by foreign proprietors, and the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad, no one can say that it would be impossible to get a Judge to issue an order empowering a band of ruffians to walk in and take possession of our property. We can only distinctly notify to all persons concerned that they shall have a hard fight for it. There will be no surrender of our rights, even under compulsion. What money can do we shall try; what resistance can do we shall also try; and we can promise a bad time to anybody who makes the hazardous experiment of striking a blow at the freedom of the Press. The move, however, is to be made—so NATHANIEL SANDS, and his dear Republican and Tammany backers boast—and we are prepared to meet it. We shall see what Judge will be willing to grant such an order as they contemplate asking for within ten days. In the meantime, we invite the public to judge for themselves how far the Citizens' Association, NATHANIEL SANDS, Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, and the other parties to the plot, are entitled to be considered honest members of the Republican Party. We expect violence and outrage from the Sweeny faction. But even Mr. PETER COOPER must be a little staggered to find his bosom friend SANDS engaged in a villainous intrigue to bribe, gag, or suppress a Republican journal. We believe we may count with confidence upon having the public with us in the impending struggle, and we include in that public all honest and reputable members of the Democratic Party.

Paris Under the Communists.

The overwhelming Communist majority in the Paris elections does not necessarily involve a practical renewal of the tenets of ST. SIMON and FOURIER—a new social organization, and a reapportionment of property. It simply means that the mob of Paris has decided that the capital shall be an independent and sovereign city, with unquestioned power to manage its own affairs in its own way, and to treat on the footing of a self-governed community with the general Government. Paris held a position somewhat similar from 1789 to 1794. The National Guard of Paris owed its creation to the first insurrectionary movement of the Commune, and now seeks to repeat the process that made the capital a unit with an army in its pay. As observers on the spot have noted, the real object of the patriots of Montmartre has been to secure the continued payment of thirty sous a day, which the period of the siege taught them to depend on. The Republic has no Baron HAUSSMANN to find the means of employing some thousands of artisans at the expense of the city, and M. THIERS and his colleagues are too moderate and far-seeing to adopt the short-lived remedy of national workshops for the men who have got up an insurrection for the sake of thirty sous a day. In a crisis like the present, the stolid apathy of the well-disposed inhabitants of Paris can only be equaled by that of the well-to-do citizens of New-York. They preserve a highly-comfortable faith in circumstances, and seem to have but one intelligible ground of confidence, namely, that when things came to the worst they are sure to mend.

Unfortunately, the approaching establishment of the Commune in Paris is only the beginning of the worst. The model Commune of the Middle Ages was invested not only with the uncontrolled right of local administration, but possessed the sovereign rights of dispensing justice, making peace and war, and coining money. In the plenitude of their power, it is highly probable that the political and military charlatans who now control the capital of France will aim at nothing less. The wild work which they will make of such authority may be readily imagined. Meanwhile, M. THIERS wants a hundred thousand men whom he can trust, and by the aid of thirty sous a day, is apparently confident he can get them. But as fast as the rural Mobiles are collected, the large towns of the south and east will be following the example of Paris, and France will present the spectacle of a confederation of independent and sovereign cities, pursuing a policy which the delegates of the people cannot control, and repudiating obligations which the representatives of the nation have contracted. It is not easy to see how a sanguinary civil war can be averted under conditions like these. M. THIERS may resign, and the Duke of AUMALE may, though that is highly improbable, take his place. But still the problem remains who is to be master in France? Concede the autonomy of a few large towns, and France sinks into more than mediæval weakness. It is no longer a nation, but a bear-garden of contending factions—a State settling down into chaos, and ripe for another despot with his "whiff of grapeshot." Civil conflict, even if long and bloody, would be better than this.

Italian Opera.

It is settled, we are told, that a short season of Italian Opera will be given at the Academy, beginning in April. The material is to be furnished chiefly from Havana, although negotiations are said to be in progress with some artists now in Europe who, it is hoped, may strengthen the lyric forces engaged. Fifty prosperous representations already witnessed by the critical audience of Havana are mentioned as earnest of the merit of the artists soon to appear before us. The chief names of the singers include Signora IDA VISCONTI, the soprano; Signor VALLANI, who, from the accounts, is a tenor of force; and Signor CAROZELLI, who is rated as a *tenor di grazia*. We discern, in these limited announcements, the old risk of defect in basses and baritones; and hope that those interested will take warning, for their own sake as well as that of the public, and avoid running on one of the worst rocks that has lately proved fatal to operatic adventure.

What New-York needs, as we have repeatedly insisted before, are first-class products in this as in all walks of art. It is idle to offer a fifth-rate operatic entertainment, and then, because the public fail to support it, to say that the public will not support Italian opera at all. The number of people in New-York who can understand and appreciate music of the best order is very great; and of these the proportion who are exceedingly fond of opera is notoriously large. In behalf of this numerous body of sincere lovers of the lyric drama, we protest against the injurious conclusions that penny-wise and incapable managers have striven to establish against the musical taste of the Metropolis. Such conclusions may serve as temporary cover to discreditable failures, but they are essentially calumniatory and delusive. In partial evidence of this may be cited the demonstrable fact, that for years in New-York no public entertainment of really good quality has failed to meet liberal encouragement. We do not hear complaints that Wallack's and Booth's and the Fifth-avenue Theatres fail to get paying houses. And why? Because, whatever close criticism may urge against the performance of particular plays, the energy, taste, and liberality with which they are brought out are always to be depended upon. The public know exactly what, at these houses, they have to expect; and the consequence is a steady flow of patronage, which is as constant and regular as the custom of any old-established and highly-respected mercantile firm. Whenever an opera-house throws open its doors in New-York, which shall be as steadily well conducted as the theatres mentioned, its business may be depended upon with equal confidence.

In London, the programmes of one of the two great Italian operas have just appeared, and a perusal of it inspires regret that New-York has not, by this time, at least one house of established repute where the lyric drama is permanently established. Mr. GYE, at the Royal Italian Opera, has gained the services—as a consequence of the French war—of Mme. MIOLAN-CARVALHO and M. JOURDAIN. He loses TITIENS and MARIO, for the latter great tenor is to retire definitely from the stage, at last, during June, first singing a number of his most famous parts; but MONGINI is to attempt to replace MARIO, opening, this evening, in *Edgardo*, in "Lucia," and is to sing *Arnold* in "William Tell" later in the season. The list of ladies includes Mmes. ADELINA PATTI, PAULINE LUCCA, PAREPA-ROSA, SESSI, MONBELLI and ORGENI; besides the new acquisition already named. Among the baritones are M. FAURE and MM. GRAZIANI and COTOGNI, and Signor CIAMPI is the first buffo. We give these names by way of showing what is now thought needful to constitute a good operatic company. It should be understood that, up to June, Signors MARIO and MONGINI will both be of the company, and that the name of Signor BETTINI should be added to it.

We are, of course, not ignorant of the special difficulties to be encountered in bringing artists of rank to this country. These difficulties are not to be despised, it must be admitted, yet there ought to be enterprise enough among us to meet and conquer them. If a European city can sustain two companies such as those of Messrs. GYE and MAPLESON, the capital of the Western World ought surely to sustain one. And we do not doubt for a moment that New-York can and, if she has the chance, *will* do so. The misfortune here is, that the greater and richer the Metropolis has become, the worse has been its Italian opera; and that, with each fresh failure, as it has sunk to lower depths than before, the cry has been made more sharp and emphatic that such representations cannot be made to pay. With this assurance constantly dinned into their ears, those who might have ability to grapple with the problem, and solve it in a way to confer a great boon on the public while securing fortune for themselves, naturally hold aloof. They may be certain, nevertheless, that when Italian opera is presented as it ought to be, the people of New-York will support it with even lavish generosity. There are no theatres elsewhere, devoted to the English drama, in which profits have been steadily greater, or, as we believe, as great as in New-York during the past ten years; and when opera is done as well as plays are done in these theatres the same results will, in all probability, be attained. There must, however, be no slips or botches in the work. The time has gone by here for "second-chop" Italian opera.

Protection for Sailors on the High Seas.

Charges of cruelty to sailors on shipboard have been so frequent of late as to merit some attention. Within the present month three cases have been tried in the Admiralty Courts of this City, in which the Captains and officers of vessels have been accused of the harshest treatment of their men. In two of these cases, those of the *Old Colony* and the *Neptune*, the charge has taken the form of a direct complaint against the officers; in the third, the case of the whaler *Robert Edwards*, it was introduced as mitigation of the offense for which certain of the crew were tried and since convicted—mutiny and arson on the high seas. A similar case to this last is now reported from New-Orleans, where ten of the crew of the ship *Saint James*, arrested for mutiny, allege that they were forced to the act by the continued inhumanity of the Captain and first mate. In all four instances the complaints are of the same stereotyped nature. The men assert that they were compelled to go aloft when sick and unable to work; that medicine, and sometimes even proper food, was refused them; that on slight provocation they were beaten with belaying pins, knocked down and kicked. Two of the crew of the *Saint James* are said to have died of starvation and neglect while sick. A sailor of the *Robert Edwards* is said to have jumped overboard to escape the brutality of his superiors. On one of the other vessels, it is asserted, a man was driven by the same cause to attempt suicide by hanging himself in the rigging. And on the trial of Capt. GRINDLE, of the *Old Colony*, it was testified by one of the witnesses that he falsely accused two of his victims of a design to burn the ship, so as to forestall any complaint they might make ashore.

Now we do not purpose expressing any opinion on the rights of these particular cases. Three of them have already been tried before a competent tribunal, and the verdict in each instance has been in favor of the masters and against the crew. To be sure, in Capt. GRINDLE's case this favorable decision was not so very favorable after all; for the jury, being a conscientious and precise, as well as intelligent jury, found him "not guilty under the statute and the ruling, but guilty of cruelty." This the unappreciative Court, regardless of the perplexities of intelligent and conscientious jurors, brusquely reduced to a verdict of "not guilty," and Capt. GRINDLE, went free. Accepting these judicial decisions freely and without reservation, as entirely exculpating the quarter-deck and condemning the forecastle, the recurrence of these complaints, however groundless, suggests that in other cases they might be made with greater reason. The investigation of the *James Foster, Jr.*, a year or two ago, showed that all sea Captains are not so humane as Capt. PEABODY and Capt. GRINDLE, and that even mutiny might almost have its justification. Since the discovery and punishment of these sickening atrocities, ships' officers have been either kinder or more cautious in their treatment of the men committed to their charge. At least, we do not now recall any case since that of the *James Foster, Jr.*, in which the Captain or mate of a vessel has been convicted of gross brutality to his men. Still, what has been may be again; and the fear is that these recent decisions, however just in themselves, will serve to encourage the ruffians who undoubtedly here and there hold places of authority in our merchant service, to more open gratification of their cowardly and murderous instincts.

How to prevent this, what measures to take which shall insure at once to the officers the preservation of discipline, and to the crew protection from violence, it is not easy to say. Yet that some legislation for the purpose is necessary, this ominous succession of complaints seems clearly to indicate. The subject is beset with serious difficulties. On the one hand a ship's Captain at sea is, and ought to be, for the security of the lives and property intrusted to his care, an absolute autocrat. Unlimited power of any sort brings strong temptations to its abuse, and while we are willing to believe that a great majority of our merchant Captains are honorable and kind-hearted men, it is easy to see that, with the exceptions to this rule, the sailor runs a risk of faring hardly. Besides, much of the real disciplinary power on shipboard is exercised by the petty officers, and delegated authority among the rude and ignorant is almost sure to be tyrannical. On the other hand, sailors are, no doubt, often shiftless and idle or unruly and mutinous, when it needs a strong hand to keep them to their duty. To stand on the exact line where moral force merges into physical, to be resolute without being violent, is a power not given to many men, and probably not to all sea Captains. Perhaps it is not within the province of any possible legislation to secure that combination of kindness and firmness of consideration in the superior, with fidelity in the inferior, which ought to make the law among all sea-faring folk. But no pains should be left untried to bring about this desirable result, and if, short of the millennium, any revision or improvement of our naval system is equal to enforce it, that resource should be tried at once.

A New Democratic Grievance.

The Democratic element in the State of South Carolina has a new and strange cause of complaint. Taxes are imposed without adequate representation. In South Carolina, as in many other States, the voting outnumbers the taxable population. In this instance, it is a result of the acts of the complainants themselves. The wealthy people of South Carolina embraced, almost as a unit, the cause of the rebellion. Having been rebels, they were deprived of citizenship. To most of them, however, political privileges have been restored. Previous to the rebellion, all power was in the hands of the class now complaining. The enfranchisement of the negro has for a time transferred political control from the master to his former chattel. This is the chief grievance. Taxation without representation is a catch-word to conceal the real purpose of the movement, which is to deprive the negro, as far as may be possible, of the right of suffrage, and augment the strength of the Democratic Party.

In the General Assembly of South Carolina the negroes outnumber the whites, and a large majority of the whites represent negro constituencies. Property, though represented, is in so small a minority as to be without influence. Property desires to regain its old position and influence, but those who are interested in this result do not come out openly and say how it is to be brought about. The idea of a purely property representation is opposed to the fundamental principles of the Government. Before the rebellion, it was a cause of constant complaint on the part of the North that the slave, for all other purposes a chattel, was counted a man in the apportionment of Representatives in Congress. Not possessing slaves now, the ex-rebel of South Carolina wishes to have his lands and houses, his flocks and herds, represented. How should the basis of representation be established? Should the property-owner be allowed votes for three-fifths of his wealth? Then Gen. KERSHAW, or some other ex-insurgent, having elected himself by his own votes, would represent a constituency of plantation horses, mules, cows, hens and chickens.

Preposterous as the idea of property representation is, it is of value as betraying the designs of the Democracy of the South. A quarrel is to be fastened on the Republican Party. One grievance is no sooner satisfied than another takes its place. Gov. SCOTT, willing to make every sacrifice for peace sake, and perhaps wishing to test the sincerity of the Democratic overtures, yielded to every suggestion of the delegation of eighteen, of which the ex-rebel Gen. KERSHAW was the head. Near the end of the conference, the Governor was informed that the concessions made were not sufficient—that lost power must be restored to the wealthy classes of South Carolina. This demand simply means that control of the legislation of the State should be given into the hands of Democrats who are willing to serve the "lost cause." In South Carolina, however, the negro vote is in the majority, and it is unlikely that this majority will abridge its right of suffrage. Refusal may, perhaps, bring down the vengeance of the Kuklux; new outrages will be committed, having as an excuse the infringement of the negro on the rights of the whites. The Democracy, to be consistent, must defend their brethren of South Carolina, and thus help to build up an aristocracy, while claiming to be the friend of the laboring classes.

MINOR TOPICS.

Our liberal export of war *matériel* to France during the late struggle was, on the whole, taken very good-humoredly by the Germans. But munition on which we reaped the profit. But now comes the *German Correspondent*, and with an amiable desire of obliterating any remaining unpleasantness, gives us the unkindest cut of all. We are gravely informed that the supplies in question did them little harm and their enemies little good. Moreover, it remorselessly continues, "the clothing furnished to the French troops from beyond the Atlantic was made from 'shoddy,' so that if a soldier accidentally stumbled, his knees instantaneously made their way through his trowsers, and a coat had to be put on with the greatest care and tenderness, lest the arms should suddenly part company with the body." As if this were not enough, the semi-official print says that the rifles were chiefly of the class made "to sell," and were very dangerous weapons—to those who fired them. We are much gratified at the conclusion come to that Germans cannot accuse the venders of these stores of unfriendliness, but the mode in which it has been arrived at ought clearly to be made the subject of a diplomatic remonstrance.

The Methodist preachers are doing a good work in calling attention to the unhealthy tone of society induced by an excessive fondness for amusements. It is perfectly true, as stated by one speaker, that "the lust of gain and overexcitement has largely withdrawn the cultivated and refined from the circle of government, and left its reins in the hands of the worst men among us." But the preachers endanger the very reform they so strenuously advocate by including under their censure forms of enjoyment not essentially and necessarily harmful. The sumptuary laws of a past epoch, that attempted to regulate what a man should eat and drink, and how he should be clothed, were not only vexatious and inquisitorial, but they did infinite harm, because they helped to vitiate the popular conscience by confounding matters of trivial import with vital and eternal obligations. As MACAULAY long ago pointed out, any system of law or morals that places duties of doubtful authority on the same level as unquestioned truths, helps to make great criminals by increasing the number of small ones. All friends of social regeneration must desire to see the Christian pulpit avoid any such danger.

An ingenious Frenchman has just hit upon a very happy invention, which cannot fail to be immediately tested at home, and which ought, thereafter, to claim the immediate attention of the Congress of the United States. It is called a "mechanical calm-restorer," and is intended to introduce into public meetings "a voluntary discipline indispensable to freedom of discussion." The inventor maintains that the use of the voice or bell or hammer by a Chairman is essentially defective—first, because they fail to make noise enough, and second, because in a greater or less degree they betray the impatience of the person employing them, and can hardly fail to excite it. An instrument which is at once passionless, self-registering, and calculated to make a dreadful din, combines the requisites of moral and material influence. Should the President of a popular assembly experience the slightest difficulty in obtaining the needful silence, he has but to open the box containing the calm-restorer, set the hand of an exposed dial in motion, and at the end of each revolution of one minute there is produced a noisy peal of bells sounding for a few seconds, and most effectually drowning every other sound in the room. During this operation the session is considered as suspended, and by registering the number of revolutions an accurate idea can be obtained of the extent of the disorder, and the consequent loss of time.

We publish this morning another series of selections from the Southern Press, showing the drift of Democratic opinion in that part of the country. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been on a tour through Alabama, and though he announced that he dared not speak as he felt, enough was said and published to show that there is still in the South no small number of friends of the "lost cause," who still hope for its success. At the South nothing is regarded as settled by the war, and not one of its results is accepted. Reconstruction measures and the amendments to the Constitution are to be "accepted and treated as dead issues *for the canvass;*" and then, if the Democracy gain the ascendency, the work of "unsettling" is to commence, and the country be restored to its condition before the war.

The preliminary statistics on manufactures and farming, supplied by the Census Bureau, are eminently suggestive. The phrase "establishments of productive industry" must of course be received with due deductions when taken as an indication of material progress. A merely numerical percentage, that gives to the smallest of workshops the same importance as the largest, must, in the absence of other details, be of only partial value. Even on this basis, however, it is instructive to note that Nebraska heads the list with an increase over 1860 of 332 per cent.; that Kansas follows with 324 per cent., then Minnesota with 288 per cent., and Oregon with 267 per cent. Florida interupts the series of Western growth with an increase of 263 per cent., but the West again takes the lead, giving Missouri, Iowa, Illinois and Indiana an increase varying from 242 to 112 per cent. In all the thirty-three States and Territories enumerated there has been an increase in the number of establishments of productive industry, North Carolina coming in at the bottom of the list with 1 per cent. In the number of farms returned, Massachusetts shows a falling off of 26 per cent., and New-Hampshire of 2 per cent. In all the other States and Territories mentioned there is an increase—Kansas being at the head of the list with 257 per cent., Nebraska following with 216, and Minnesota with 154 per cent.

Mr. SUMNER delivered, in the Senate, yesterday, his speech on the annexation of San Domingo. The speech is so long as to preclude its publication entire, unless we excluded news of perhaps equal value and importance. We give, however, a carefully-prepared and extended summary of it. The speech shows signs of careful preparation, but contains nothing that we have not all heard before. The facts adduced by Mr. SUMNER scarcely warrant the conclusions he draws from them, and utterly fail in establishing the absurd charge of "usurpation" against President GRANT. The line of argument is the same as that which was employed in former speeches on this subject. Mr. SUMNER's oration will, however, be read with the attention due to his character, and when the Commissioners' report is presented we hope the whole subject will be left to the impartial judgment of the people.

The Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON III. is evidently still remembered in England as "our august ally." The illustrious exile has been received at Windsor, and lustily cheered by a crowd of people in the grounds of the Castle. It is extremely probable that the English Government would be very glad to see the Emperor reinstated in the Tuileries. One of the cardinal dogmas of a French republic will be hatred to England for the weakness and irresolution of her policy at the crisis of their great struggle. A breach of the reciprocity treaty of commerce will, no less certainly, be one of the first acts of the financial policy of France. The Emperor believed in the mutual profit of an interchange of products with England, while those now at the head of affairs do not. In other respects, he was consistently enough the friend of the nation across the Channel, and it is, so far, to their credit that they have not forgotten it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"BIRTH" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

After being underlined for many weeks, "Birth" was acted last night at Wallack's Theatre. The comedy has been looked for with much anxiety, and drew a capital house. "Birth" is a work the paternity of which is instantly obvious. It is pervaded through and through with the Robertsonian spirit. Without producing any very powerful emotion, it yet is so managed as to retain attention and leave an agreeable impression. Judging from a first hearing, however, "Birth" will not rank with the author's ablest comedies. It is too fragile in structure, and for all its clever dove-tailing of situation and whimsical repartee, too conventional for such a classification. One proof of the latter defect consists in the fact that of all ROBERTSON's pieces, in "Birth" are the incidents most readily anticipated. The story is one, in truth, that has already, in the main, been worn threadbare. The contrast between high station and plebeian worth, between blue blood in poverty and obscurity fighting up to wealth, of the aristocracy that is fading into twilight, and the democracy that looms up brightly in the morning horizon, is already familiar. ROBERTSON himself has done much of late to make it so; and the last illustration given to us can hardly be called the best. There is, nevertheless, a great deal of fun and a great deal of excitement in "Birth." Mr. WALLACK's part in particular being excessively amusing and remarkably well acted, and the assemblage that witnessed its first representation were, to all appearance, greatly delighted with it. We shall endeavor to do justice to the comedy in detail at a more convenient opportunity; contenting ourselves for the present by observing that whatever faults it may discover to the critical eye, "Birth" is undeniably well calculated to please a general audience.

Musical.

MISS NILSSON IN BROOKLYN.

Miss NILSSON sang in presence of a very large audience gathered at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, last evening. "Casta Diva" and "Voi Che Sapete" were the lady's advertised solos, and were supplemented as liberally as usual. To-night and to-morrow the company will be heard in Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

MASTER GOLDSMITH'S RECITATIONS.

The third of Master GOLDSMITH's clever recitations from SHAKESPEARE will be given, at the Chickering Rooms, in Fourteenth-street, this evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

The numerous attractions of the regular entertainment at the New-York Circus were added to last evening by the first appearance in the arena of a monkey, who succeeds, and will doubtless rival, the first cynocephalus. A more hideous brute than this fresh "quadrumanous rider," as the Parisians were wont to call the now legendary creature, has never been looked upon, either in the ring or the menagerie. And the fact that it is muzzled indicates that the ugliness of its temper is scarcely exceeded by that of its form and features. On the other hand, it is reasonably intelligent, and when it becomes more familiar with the sight of an audience than it appeared to be last night, it will probably go through its paces with becoming alacrity. The absence of its trainer, yesterday, disconcerted it somewhat, but its equestrian prowesses were distinct enough to please, notwithstanding their slightly delayed performance. Mlle. CAROLINE ROLLAND, Master GEORGE DONALD and Mr. MELVILLE continue to ride at the New-York Circus. The LEVANTINES figure among the company in a capital horizontal bar act, and some wonderful battoute leaping is done. The programme offered this week is unquestionably the best of the season.

A New-England Society in Georgia Disbanded.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel*, recording the fact that a few days ago the surviving members of what was known for many years as the New-England Society of Augusta, met and disbanded, says: "The Society alluded to was first started by SAMUEL HALL, Esq., one of the most prominent citizens of Augusta, who died many years ago. The New-Englanders of Augusta went heartily into the scheme, and the first meeting was held in 1825. The Society prospered and flourished year by year, did many works of charity, and gave remarkably fine dinners. When the war came on this organization, like many others, had to suspend operations, a large number of its members entering the ranks of the armies of the "Lost Cause," and either fought valiantly to the close, or else left their bones to bleach on the hill-sides of Virginia. Since the termination of hostilities various causes have conspired to prevent either a reorganization of the Society or a meeting of its members.

The disbanding meeting was the first that was held in ten years, and upon examination it was found that of the many whose names appeared on the roll twelve or fifteen years ago, only twenty-one were left in the land of the living. Of these survivors, eleven—more than a majority—were present. The following are the names of those who were present: Edward Thomas, Josiah Sibley, W. H. Goodrich, W. C. Sibley, W. T. Gould, C. H. Sibley, J. C. Fargo, S. H. Sibley, J. S. Bean, E. A. Sibley, J. O. Mathewson. A statement from the Treasurer revealed the fact that the funds of the Society amounted to $6,000. The disbanding of the Society having been determined upon, it was agreed by an unanimous vote to distribute the assets as follows: $3,500 was given to the Augusta Library Association, and the remaining $2,500 ordered to be appropriated to charitable purposes.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS.

Their Views of the Issues in the Next Campaign.

Jeff. Davis' Cordial Welcome in Alabama—What He Said to His Sympathizers and What the Papers Said to Him—The Results of the War to be Reversed.

"I dare not speak to you as I feel," said JEFFERSON DAVIS, one evening in the present month of March, to a crowd of his sympathizing serenaders, in Mobile, and then—coming, perhaps, as near his unspoken thought as he dared—he praised the conduct of the Mobile troops in the war, asserting that, so long as the Alabama rolls to the sea, so long will their heroism and bravery live in his memory, and be cherished in his heart. Leaving Mobile, "the illustrious statesman and hero," as the Montgomery *Advertiser* calls him, proceeded to Montgomery, and the editor of that paper hastened to inform his readers that, having had the honor of shaking him by the hand and enjoying for an hour his delightful conversation, he had come to the conclusion that there is "no living man in America whose career has been more interesting, noble and *patriotic*, and who more deserves the respect and affection of the Southern people." And again, in another article alluding to the serenade given him in Montgomery, the *Advertiser* says that "no man, living or dead, ever stood higher in the esteem and love of the South than does *President* DAVIS." Not to be behind its contemporary, the Montgomery *Mail*, says that every demonstration of respect was made to this distinguished citizen, who is esteemed and loved by every true Southern man and woman, and that Montgomery honored herself in extending a hearty welcome to nature's nobleman, JEFFERSON DAVIS. Thence he proceeded to Selma, and there for some reason, he dared speak more plainly what he felt. He held a public reception at a hotel on the evening of the 20th inst., which drew together "a large portion of the best people of Selma." "The parlor of the hotel"—we quote from the Selma *Times & Messenger*, an excellent Southern Democratic authority,—"was jammed for several hours by those who had gone there to do honor to the man who was our chosen leader in our terrible civil war. There was but one sentiment manifested by all, and that was of affection and esteem for the man who guided the infant nation in her brief but brilliant career." Later in the evening he was serenaded by a brass band, accompanied by a large number of the citizens. He responded in a short speech from the verandah, and, as we read further in the *Times & Messenger*, "He touched the hearts of all by the kind and affectionate manner in which he spoke of Alabama, the Southern people and the 'lost cause.' He said that he could not address them as fellow-citizens, as he was disfranchised by every count in the disfranchising act. Closing his remarks, he expressed the hope that he would yet live to see the sovereignty of the States vindicated. We express, in behalf of the people of Alabama, the hope that he may not only live to see that day, but that in *that hour he may be found representing the people who love him so well.* The night was an eventful one for Selma, and its occurrences show, beyond question, that Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS *yet lives in the hearts of this people.*"

In Selma, DAVIS still remained at latest dates, and in the leading article in the *Times & Messenger*, of Tuesday morning last, he read: "Wherever Mr. DAVIS goes now in these States, lately united under his public administration, there will he be received and held and honored as the symbol of the ancient renown, the cause that is lost, the hopes that are buried, the dead that fell under the stars and bars, the humiliation of a proud people crushed beneath the victor's ruthless heel, of proud memories and glorious recollections—of all of which Southern men and women think and feel in connection with the past, and when he shall have gone from among us, Southern hearts will worship at his shrine until a race of bastards shall have succeeded to the heroes of 1861-65, and truth, and honor and manhood shall have been scourged hence."

These extracts from leading Democratic papers in Alabama may furnish matter for thought to loyal men North and South. In addition we give extracts showing the drift of political opinion in the South as manifested in leading articles published within a few days past in representative Southern Democratic journals.

The assertion that any considerable number of the Southern Democrats repudiate the extreme views that have been enunciated by Judge LINTON STEPHENS, of Georgia, is vehemently denied by the Mobile *Register*, which says it can see no reason why the reconstruction questions should not be an engrossing political topic now, just as they were the first four years after the war, and it tells its Northern friends that the Southern Democracy demand (this is the favorite word,) nothing more than the National Democracy conceded in the New-York Convention of 1868, when, in its platform, it declared these reconstruction measures "*Unconstitutional, revolutionary, null and void.*"

The Montgomery *Advertiser* does not wish its readers to understand that it advises an unworthy acceptance of, or submission to, the usurpative principles in which the reconstruction measures were conceived, but it thinks expediency may demand that the Democratic Party should go into the next campaign without any written platform, and these acts and amendments "be accepted and treated as dead issues *for the canvass.*" It says: "If some constitutional amendments have been proposed and ratified, inconsistent with our liberties, others *may surely be hereafter* proposed and ratified, by which the pristine purity and vigor of that instrument may be restored."

The Richmond *Enquirer* advises caution and prudence on the part of Virginia, suggesting that it may be her voice that will shape the policy to be pursued, and control the selection of the Democratic candidates. The *Enquirer* at the same time quotes approvingly from the *Evening Post* sentiments, which, it says, would do credit to the most conservative journal in the land, and commenting upon them says: "Here is a recognition, and a kindly one, of so much of State rights as the people at large of the Union are at present prepared to claim. *More will be claimed at a fitting time*, and at length the excrescencies which have grown up under the abnormal stimulus of war, will one by one be pared away, until the Constitution in nearly its original simplicity, will be reached."

The Savannah *Republican*, too, quotes what it thinks is sound doctrine from the *Evening Post*, and then asks: "But suppose such a measure as BUTLER's bill should be passed and the Southern States should conclude to resist its execution *vi et armis*, will the *Post* pledge itself to help us? We think ourselves," it continues, "that BUTLER's Federal autocrat for every county would have a rough road to travel, if he did not meet improvised Kuklux at every corner, where they were never seen before; but the South has learned one lesson from experience and that is, never to trust the North to help her in any resistance to tyranny outside of the ballot-box."

The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph & Messenger* says it cannot approve the apparent disposition on the part of the Savannah *News*, the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, and some other Georgia journals, to force an authoritative demand upon the National Democratic Convention from the State of Georgia, in the nature of an *ultimatum*, that it shall assume the positions of BLAIR's Broadhead letter, as recently reaffirmed by Hon. LINTON STEPHENS. And it magnanimously says that it wants to meet the Democrats of other States as equals, not as dictators, and then if the Convention, upon a fair view of the whole field, chooses to take the positions held by Mr. STEPHENS, well and good. It distinctly states that it has no fault to find with those positions in themselves considered.

The Lexington (Ky.) *Press* says that the Southern Democrats demand, and that they have a right to demand, that they shall not be required to accept the Reconstruction acts as accomplished facts, which they are pledged never to agitate or redress. It calls upon the National Democracy to realize that the day is past when they can temporize with questions of vital importance, and insisting that there should be "no authoritative indorsement or acquiescence as regards those wrongs, the *consideration of which is but postponed*," it says: "If the Democratic Party should succeed in carrying the elections of next year, and securing the Executive Department of the General Government, as well as that of the lower House of the Federal Legislature, *it will then be in a position* to pursue a policy which will restore the Government to its normal condition, and re-establish it as a Constitutional Union between sovereign and independent States."

The South Carolina papers are giving the first responses to Senator ROBERTSON's letter to four Ex-Confederate officers, appealing to them to assist in the restoration of peace. They are not reassuring. The Columbia *Phœnix* is willing to give him credit for good intentions, but complains that Gov. SCOTT, when calling upon leading gentlemen of the State to assist in the restoration of peace, and Mr. ROBERTSON in making a similar call, both sought to give an impression that the men appealed to are responsible for the storm that has been raised. The Charleston *News* expresses similar ideas, and asserts that the persecuted and half-ruined whites *have obeyed the laws, and, until within the past few weeks, not a finger has been raised against the constituted authorities of the State.* And the Charleston *Courier*, to the same effect, insists that there is not a single wrong in South Carolina which may not be traced as the direct and necessary results of bad government.

In an article declaring the Republican Party a failure and a curse, the Savannah *Republican* asserts that the "whole course of the Republicans, since they came into power in 1860, affords proof conclusive that they are unfit to govern a free people;" that "the late war waged upon the Southern States was a crime against both principle and policy;" that "the South cannot be warred upon with impunity," and that further legislation by Congress, such as proposed, will "make twenty Kuklux where there is now one, and but a short time will elapse before the people will be driven to civil war for the protection of their property and firesides."

The Louisville (Ky.) *Jeffersonian Democrat* publishes Hon. LINTON STEPHENS' speech at Augusta, Ga., declaring the reconstruction measures unconstitutional and, therefore, void, and says that "there is no help but in a readjustment of our institutions, and in a renewal of our constitutions." We quote from its comments: "The crime of reconstruction produces alienation and anarchy, and there is no escape but in restoration; aye, we go further, and demand a readjustment of our institutions upon renewed constitutions."

A bill providing that the Governor of Mississippi may direct the prosecution of a person accused of crime in some other county, when from prejudice or other cause an impartial trial can not be had in the county in which the offense was committed, has excited the ire of the Jackson *Clarion*, which styles it a bill of abomination, and says that it is such villainous contrivances as this that produce Kuklux organizations, and that the people "will take care of themselves by *unlawful* combinations against such interference with the inalienable rights of freemen as is contemplated by this iniquity." Alluding to the same bill, the Vicksburg *Herald* says: "If the House passes this bill, if that body of Dick Turpins concurs with the Jack Sheppards in the Senate, it will produce an abundant crop of Kuklux—Kuklux without masks! If the carpet-bag scoundrels, white and black, who are now engaged in plundering the people of Mississippi, imagine that there is no limit to the forbearance of our citizens, that they have an exhaustless stock of patience, we beg them to dismiss that idea. We tell them that our people never will submit to this last outrage." And, further: "The whole bill is a vast, monstrous, unheard-of iniquity, a colossal crime, which had its birth in the brain of a devil, and was voted for and supported by fiends and cowards whose malignity would shame the prince of evil." In order that the character of this bill, to which such violent objections are made by those who prefer packed juries chosen from the members of oath-bound Kuklux societies, may be understood, we quote its essential provision, which is: "Be it enacted, &c., that when it shall appear to the satisfaction of the Governor of this State that a felony has been committed in any county of this State, and that, owing to prejudice or other cause, an impartial Petit or Grand Jury cannot be impaneled in such county, it shall be lawful for the Governor to issue a prescript directing the prosecution, indictment, or trial of the person or persons charged with committing or being accessory to such felony, in some other county in this State, designated in such prescript," &c. It is also provided that the Governor may offer rewards, not exceeding $500 in each case, for the apprehension of accused persons. Such is this so-called "vast, monstrous and unheard-of iniquity." Were not the times so critical this violence would excite a smile on the face of every one acquainted with the practice in criminal trials in the Northern States.

Seeking to trace a parallel between France and the South the Mobile *Register* suggestively says: "Chastened by adversity,—burning to revenge her defeats and her humiliations, she (France) has an issue not to be buried in oblivion, but to be kept alive; and now comes her training and drilling and slow and patient preparation for national vengeance. It may not come in another sixty-four years. But it will come. In our country a villainy, a cheat and a fraud is apotheosized as a 'dead issue' in two years after its successful perpetration."

The Montgomery *Mail* calls loudly for the restoration of a white man's Government, and protests against the acceptance of the idea that the South should "wait awhile," and that she should "submit to all her wrongs with uncomplaining meekness rather than imperil the success of a given party." It says that everybody knows that without the vote of the South the National Democracy will be as powerless as an infant in the grasp of a giant; and that everybody also knows that having no personal interest in negro suffrage, Northern Democrats will not push their antagonism to it unless the South demands it as a condition precedent to her support; *but*, if the South "stands manfully up for principle, and insists on fighting the next battle on the question of white supremacy on this continent, *she will be conceded that point*, and the victory will be won upon it." In another article the *Mail* advocates for the South a white man's Government, and desires that the Democratic Party should recognize that fact as a living issue in its platform of principles. It says: "This is a matter of vital importance to the South and cannot in any sense be considered a dead issue, and if the Democratic Party North desire and require the support of Democrats South, *they must be prepared to concede* that this is a living issue, as indeed it is regarded by nine-tenths of the Southern people."

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* thinks the Democratic Press has no higher mission than to show that the North was alone responsible for the late destructive war; and the Galveston *News*, believing that the people of the South do not wish to discuss the constitutionality of what has been done, says that they prefer to go back to the root, and will, sooner or later, ask for a Constitutional Convention to undo it all.

Finally, one of the leading Democratic papers of Alabama, the Montgomery *Advertiser*, from which we have quoted above, declares that the war made by the Radical Party of the United States against the Confederate States, is the darkest scandal in modern history; but, reading the first tidings of a sweeping Democratic success in New-Hampshire, it takes courage and says: "It seems to us as if the Great Conspiracy planned in 1856, and consummated in 1860, was about being exposed to the eyes and intelligent comprehension of the Northern masses, and that the popular vengeance might yet fall upon the traitors."

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

CUBA.

Export Duties to be Imposed on and After April 1—Other Revenues for Redeeming Notes of the Spanish Bank.

HAVANA, March 27.—The *Gaceta* publishes a decree, in which it is ordered that on and after April 1 an export duty will be imposed on the following articles:

On sugar, per box, 75 cents; per hogshead, $1 50; on molasses, per hogshead, 50 cents; wax, per pound, 10 cents; rum, $1; raw tobacco, per pound, 15 cents; cigars, per 1,000, 75 cents; on island lumber, three per cent.: and on and after July 1 a duty of ten per cent. is to be imposed on all goods imported.

Other local taxes are to be augmented, and the proceeds of all are to be used to redeem the notes already issued, or to be issued, by the Spanish Bank and advanced to the Treasury for war purposes.

More Fighting—Heavy Cuban Loss in Killed—A General Among the Slain.

HAVANA, March 27.—It is reported that a series of engagements have taken place in the Eastern Department between the Spanish troops and the insurgents, and that the loss of the latter in killed alone, is nearly one hundred. The insurgent General, ACOSTA, was killed near Bayamo....The steamer *Frances Wright* has arrived from New-York.

JAMAICA.

The Rising Star Running Amuck in Kingston Harbor—Regulating Sales of Petroleum—The Recent Marine Investigation.

KINGSTON, Jam., March 27.—The *Rising Star*, while coming to anchor in this port, ran foul of two vessels and injured them, and before she could be got under control, she came in collision with a third vessel and forced it ashore. ....The Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting the sale of petroleum and other similar combustibles below the standard of 100° Fahrenheit....Lloyd's agent, who arrived here a short time ago to investigate some marine mishaps, has concluded his labors and returned to London, where he will make a report. He made public here no part of the testimony taken in the several cases.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Opening of the Trial of Mrs. Fair for the Murder of Judge Crittenden.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The trial of Mrs. LAURA FAIR for the murder of A. P. CRITTENDEN, on the steamer *El Capitan* last year, commenced in the Fifteenth District Court this morning. Only one-half of the jury has as yet been obtained. The case will excite great interest in the community in consequence of the social position of the parties and the circumstances connected with the murder.

Forrester, the Alleged Nathan Murderer, in Memphis.

ST. LOUIS, March 27.—The *Republican* has the following special dispatch, dated Memphis, March 26: "FORRESTER, the supposed Nathan murderer, made his appearance and was recognized in this city some three weeks since, but the parties recognizing him did not know he was the man wanted. He disappeared from the city a few days afterward, and simultaneously with the arrival of a St. Louis detective, and it is supposed he is now concealed somewhere in this city. The St. Louis detective is yet working the case, but with no success, as FORRESTER's pals will not make known his whereabouts. It is rumored, before leaving the city, he said if a pardon could be procured for the twelve years he is wanted in the Illinois Penitentiary, he would deliver himself to the officers and stand trial for the Nathan murder, he having no fears as to the result of that investigation.

Observations on Mount Washington.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, March 27—7 P. M.—Barometer 29.47, change minus 39. Relative humidity 54, wind E. N. E., velocity 18 miles per hour. At 9 P. M. yesterday the wind abated and it remained calm all night, with a hazy atmosphere. Early this morning the wind for the first time since November commenced to blow quite a gale from the East. The summit was soon covered with clouds. It has been snowing since.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 27.—Six inches of snow fell in some portions of Berkshire County today, but only a small quantity fell here.

The Starving Connecticut Murderer—Beef-Tea Injected into the Stomach.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 27.—JAMES WILSON, the murderer of Warden WILLARD, of the Connecticut State Prison, starved himself for five days of last week. On Saturday the prison physician injected beef-tea into his stomach, and repeated the operation on Sunday. This had such an effect on WILSON that he gave up his attempt at self-starvation, and is now taking food regularly.

The Louisiana Debt—Opposition to the Payment of Over $25,000,000.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—The *Times* this morning published a card signed by nearly 400 property-owners and tax-payers, among them many of the most prominent business men of the city, declaring they will use every legal means to resist the payment of all additions to the State debt over and above the $25,000,000 already incurred.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—WILLIAM H. JACQUES, the convict who escaped from the Trenton State Prison on Saturday last, by secreting himself in the shoe-shop and cutting through the roof at night, was arrested at Perth Amboy today.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—A large fire on Sunday destroyed BUCKLEY's boot-store, MCCULLOUGH's jewelry establishment, and BURNTON's drug-store, and damaging the machinery in YATE's shoe factory.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—The base-ball match today between the White Stockings, of Chicago, and the Lone Stars, of this city, resulted in the following score: White Stockings, 9; Lone Stars, 6. The White Stockings made two double and one treble plays, by errors by the Stars.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 27.—The steamship *Falcon* was got off last night. She is uninjured, although a portion of her cargo was thrown overboard to lighten her.

BOSTON, March 27.—ROSS W. FOLGER, a printer, aged twenty-two, committed suicide yesterday by taking poison.

BELFAST, Me., March 27.—ADDISON A. MOORE, a merchant of this city, cut his throat this morning while laboring under temporary insanity. He was forty-five years of age, and leaves a family.

Chicago Men Victims of the Kuklux in Mississippi.

From the Chicago Journal, March 24.

Col. ALLEN P. HUGGINS, the United States Assessor and County Superintendent of Education in Monroe County, Mississippi, was recently assaulted by 120 Kuklux, severely whipped, left in a half-killed condition, and ordered to leave the county. He has now gone to Washington to add his testimony to the desperate character of the Southern secret clan. The Colonel was formerly a citizen of Chicago, was a member of the First Congregational Church here, and was appointed Assistant State Superintendent of Education under the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi, and subsequently County Superintendent of Free Schools in that State. He has been active in bringing teachers to the work, and efficient in establishing the free system of education. The professed cause of the assault is the introduction of taxes upon citizens to support the schools, which is denounced as "a Yankee trick." He has a high reputation as an efficient, prudent, Christian man. The teachers have been threatened, and some of them have already been obliged to leave the country.

J. N. BISHOP, formerly a resident of this vicinity, and County Superintendent of Education in Lowndes County, Mississippi, has also been threatened with Kuklux vengeance and ordered to leave his charge.

The Razor Again—Free Slashing by a Negro.

At 11 o'clock last evening, an affray occurred at No. 24 Clarke-street, between CHARLES MOSS, JOHN MOORE and CHARLES WILSON, all colored men, during which WILSON was cut in the right cheek and on the head by MOORE, who was armed with a razor. MOSS was immediately arrested by Officer COSGROVE, of the Eighth Precinct; but MOORE fled, and was captured some time afterward on the roof of No. 19 Vandam-street by Officers RAY and SCHICK, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Both prisoners were looked up in the Eighth Precinct Station-house, where the wounds of WILSON were dressed by Surgeon FRELIGH, after which he left for his home.

MISSION WORK IN THE CITY.

Annual Report of the Sunday-School and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Encouraging Facts and Figures.

Last evening an audience of fair proportions gathered in St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, on the occasion of the anniversary of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society. Mr. A. V. STOUT, President, occupied the chair, and Mr. J. H. PELTON, Recording Secretary, was also in place. The Corresponding Secretary's report was read as follows:

1. INCORPORATION AND MEMBERSHIP.—The Society was incorporated by an act passed April 14, 1866. By its Constitution, its membership embraces all laborers in the Sunday-schools connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the City of New-York, together with the pastors of the several churches, and the Presiding Elders of the New-York Districts of the New-York and New-York East Conferences.

2. MANAGEMENT.—The management of the Society is vested in a Board of Managers elected annually, consisting of the officers of the Society, the pastors of the several Methodist Episcopal Churches, of one delegate from each Sunday-school, (elected by the officers and teachers of said school,) and of twenty additional members elected by the Board. The regular meetings of the Board are held on the second Friday afternoon of each month.

3. LOCAL CENTRES OF LABOR.—Sunday-school and Mission Chapel services have been conducted by the Society in Thirty-fifth-street, near Tenth-avenue; in One Hundred and Fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue; at No. 186 Franklin-street, near Hudson; at No. 392 Broome-street, near Mulberry; corner of Broadway and Sixty-eighth-street; in Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues; in East Eleventh-street, near Avenue B; in Sixteenth-street, near Avenue C; in Second-avenue, between Seventy-seventh and Seventy-eighth streets; in Second-avenue, near One Hundred and Tenth-street; in Rivington-street, near Lewis; and at No. 95 Allen-street, for colored members.

4. PROPERTY.—The Society now holds free from debt, real estate, consisting of chapel lots and chapels, estimated at $150,000, and moveable or personal property valued at $14,000, making a total of $164,000.

5. CHURCH SOCIETIES.—There are, under the pastoral care of our missionaries, twelve organized churches, the members of which are divided into twenty-four classes, which meet weekly. During the year there have been 268 conversions at the mission meetings. The losses to the membership by death have been five, and there have been also many removals by letter. The present church membership is 669. These figures show an increase of 110 members.

6. SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—The Society has under its supervision twelve Sunday-schools, with a total register for the year of 227 officers and teachers, and 2,128 scholars, or a total Sunday-school membership of 2,355. The libraries include 2,820 volumes, an increase of 859.

7. MISSIONARIES AND THEIR WORK.—Eleven missionaries have been employed, namely, Revs. D. L. MARKS, J. F. RICHMOND, and WM. E. KETCHAM, of the New-York Conference, and Rev. C. S. BRIGGS, local preacher on the west side, and on the east side, Revs. WM. ROSS and WM. PLATTS, of the New-York East Conference, and Revs. J. S. THOMPSON and R. S. DAVIES, local preachers; THOMAS VEITCH, Exhorter, and Misses A. LOSEE and M. ROSS. The work performed by these faithful laborers is indicated by the following figures:

Missionary and pastoral visits, 41,624; visits to the sick, 2,129; families prayed with, 7,913; visits to Sunday-schools, 849; pages of tracts distributed, 123,210; funerals, 148; baptisms, 173; children promised to attend Sunday-schools, 2,375; adults promised to attend church, 2,401.

8. HELPING IN THE WORK.—In addition to the work above indicated, the cause of the Society has been largely promoted by the personal services of the President, Vice-President, and several other officers of the Board. Numerous visits, promotive of the work, have been made by them to the City Sunday-schools and congregations, and they have devoted no small amount of time in supervising and aiding the precious work under their charge. The officers and teachers of the Mission Sunday-school have also labored with wisely directed zeal.

9. INCOME AND EXPENSES.—During the year the Society has received and expended in the Mission and Sunday-school work $40,379 45. The sources of these receipts, and the objects for which the expenditures have been made, will be fully stated in the annual report. During the last five years the Society has expended, in carrying forward its work, $238,889 23.

The following-named gentlemen were then elected officers for the next year: President, ANDREW V. STOUT, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; First Vice-President, CHARLES H. APPLEGATE, of Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church; Second Vice-President, GEO. J. HAMILTON, of Thirty-seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church; Third Vice-President, J. MILTON CORNELL, of Central Methodist Episcopal Church; Recording Secretary, JAMES H. PELTON, of Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church; Corresponding Secretary, ROBT. R. SINCLAIR, of Forsyth-street Methodist Episcopal Church; Treasurer, WILLIAM K. PEYTON, of Seventh-street Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Chairman introduced Rev. GEO. LANSING TAYLOR, who, in an able and effective address, referred to the purposes of the organization and the objects they sought to accomplish. Adverting to the overcrowded condition of the City and its demoralization, he attributed it solely to the foreign-born element that ruled it and the pernicious Romish tendencies they endeavored to diffuse into the minds of the American people. These opinions, he asserted, were directed to the subversion of social ethics and republican institutions, and were the worst foes the nation had to encounter. In conclusion he invited his hearers to a spirit of earnestness in the cause in which they were engaged as best promotive of the doctrines of Christ.

Rev. C. C. MCCABE also spoke on the same subject, citing quotations from the addresses delivered by Catholic prelates avowing their intention of subjugating the country to the dominion of the Church of Rome. He refuted the assertion by reference to the increase of Protestantism consequent on the diffusion of the Bible, and maintained that all history proved that while adherence to the doctrines of the Papacy brought nothing but disaster to a nation, Protestantism filled it with glory and renown.

Want of space prevents us from giving a more extended notice of the addresses of the reverend gentlemen, and on their conclusion a cordial vote of thanks was passed to them.

In conformity with the action of the Legislature and the approval of the Board of Managers, it was also resolved to change the name of the Society to that of the New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The meeting was terminated with prayer.

Income Returns—Interesting to Tax-payers.

The following decisions by Gen. PLEASONTON, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are of interest to tax-payers generally:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 22, 1871.

S. B. Dutcher, Esq., Supervisor of Internal Revenue, New-York:

SIR: In making their annual income returns upon form 24, tax-payers should not be required to include amounts received as dividends, interest or coupons from any of the corporations, institutions or companies mentioned in sections 120 and 122 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, except the interest allowed or paid to depositors in savings banks or savings institutions, even though no tax has been withheld therefrom. I shall cause this letter to be published in the *Internal Revenue Record* for the guidance of internal revenue officers. All previous rulings inconsistent herewith are hereby revoked.

A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 21, 1871.

W. C. & F. P. Church, Editors of the Internal Revenue Record, New-York City:

GENTLEMEN: You will please publish the following in your next issue of the *Internal Revenue Record*:

Tax-payers who prefer not to make return of income for the year 1870 in detail, as set forth on page 2 of Form 24, will be allowed to make a statement in the form following, (and this statement may be made by the proper interlineations and erasures on pages 2 and 3 of Form 24:)

Statement of income, gains, and profits of———, of———, County of———and State of———, during the year 1870, after making all deductions:
Taxable income.............................$———
Amount of tax at 2½ per cent...............$———

AFFIDAVIT.

State of———
County of——— } ss.:

———, being sworn according to law, deposes and says that the foregoing statement contains a full, true and correct account of his income for the year A. D. 1870, which he has received, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, undivided profits, wages, or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the Excise law of the United States; and that he has not received and is not entitled to receive from any or all sources of income together any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth, except such amounts as, though justly due to the affiant, are not good and collectable; and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as made by him in accordance with the true intent of the Excise laws of the United States; and that the several rates and amounts therein contained are stated in legal-tender currency.

Sworn to and subscribed this — day of ———, A. D. 1871, before me.

Assistant Assessor, — Division, — District, State of—.

Written answers will not be required to the questions on page 34 of "Form 24." Affidavit No. 1, on page 4 of the said "Form 24," may be modified by erasure of the words "and that during said year his entire gross income from every source, estimated in said currency, without any deduction or diminution whatever, did not exceed two thousand dollars."

A. PLEASONTON, Commissioner.

The Weehawken Murder—Death of McDonough.

ANTHONY MCDONOUGH, one of the two men who were stabbed by PATRICK CUNNINGHAM at Weehawken, during Saturday night, died yesterday morning of his wounds, at his own residence. CUNNINGHAM, who was arrested on Sunday afternoon, was visited in the County Jail yesterday by a reporter, to whom he stated that he was a block-maker, and that after being paid his wages on Saturday he started toward home with a friend, named COYNE. On their way they met two strangers, who hallooed to them, and they responded, and both parties came across the street. CUNNINGHAM states that he was then struck by one of the strangers and knocked down, as well as his companion, COYNE. The strangers then walked away, and CUNNINGHAM and his friend went to a butcher's shop, where the former borrowed a knife. On going out they again met the strangers, and CUNNINGHAM threatened to let their insides out if they did not keep out of the way. Disregarding his warning, they advanced toward him, when he stabbed one in the stomach and the other in the side. He seemed not to conceive the gravity of the offence with which he stands charged. Levity and sullenness, since his incarceration, he has alternately manifested, but remorse or fear never. He wonders why he is not admitted to bail, as he could procure any amount. The accused bears a bad record, and the history of the locality is stained with the blood of four men murdered within as many years.

The Riverside Park Job—Remonstrances from Property-Owners.

The following remonstrance has been addressed to the Board of Public Parks by interested property-owners:

We, the undersigned, owning property which the Commissioners for opening Riverside Park propose to assess for the alleged improvement, appeal to your Board to protect us from the burden about to be imposed upon our property, and state the following grounds and reasons for our request:

1. That no petitions or public expression were ever made for a Park at the place where Riverside Park has been laid out.

2. That lying along the margin of the Hudson River, in itself one of nature's own parks, which gives to the public light, air, free circulation, and every other benefit of a park, except firm earth for promenading or driving, which is suppplied by the Boulevard and Central Park, near by, no necessity or plausible reason even for devoting this mass of land to the purposes of a park can be advanced or invented.

3. That being within a moderate distance of Central Park, it offers no advantages or facilities to the public beyond those already afforded by that great and popular improvement.

4. That it takes out of a desirable portion of New-York space for residences for at least 15,000 people, and that the City, with its circumscribed limits and rapidly-increasing population, cannot afford to lose so much habitable land.

5. That it removes from commercial use nearly three miles of river front—all means, with a few unimportant exceptions, of reaching the river from the east being entirely cut off by it.

6. That the estimated expense connected with this opening amounts to more than five and three-quarter millions of dollars; that one-half of this sum is to be assessed upon the land between Forty-second-street and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, and the Ninth-avenue and Hudson River, while not one tithe of the land within these limits is in the slightest degree benefited by this opening; and this area of assessment has been adopted, as we believe, in order to spread the burden over a large space, and thus lighten the assessment upon the property really benefited, at the expense of property which is in no way advantaged by the proceeding.

8. That the system of assessment recently adopted, and the assessments imposed, result simply in a process of gradual confiscation of our property; it having been within the last few years heavily assessed for opening St. Nicholas-avenue, Twelfth-avenue and Morningside Park, without any corresponding benefit.

We therefore respectfully request your Board to direct the discontinuance of the proceedings for this opening, the authority for this step being conferred by chapter 219, of the laws of 1839, section 7, and the laws creating your Board, and a precedent for it being afforded by the action of the former Commissioners of the Central Park in discontinuing the proceedings in 1358 for extending Central Park from One Hundred and Sixth to One Hundred and Tenth streets.

We, the undersigned, further request a hearing in regard to the matter before your Board at some early day, in the hope that your Board may be convinced of the public necessity of rescinding the action of the late Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, as well as the propriety of your interposition to protect us and our property from a threatened and unjust burthen, and that we may then have time to apply to the Legislature for a law discontinuing the Park.

All which is respectfully submitted.
(Here follow numerous signatures.)
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1871.

Reply of the Fire Commissioners to Mr. Bergh.

The following has been sent to Mr. BERGH, as a response to his communication to the Board of Fire Commissioners:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRE DEPARTMENT,
CITY NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

Henry Bergh, Esq., President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

SIR: I am directed by the Board of Commissioners to acknowledge your note of March 24, and to say to you that the newspaper slip you inclose, like many which you have doubtless read in reference to your own Department, does not correctly state the circumstances. They often necessarily derive the information from excited bystanders, which varies from evidence more deliberately taken. The truck had stopped in Maiden-lane, in front of No. 24, near the corner of Nassau-street, to allow another truck to pass down Nassau-street, and the collision was occasioned by a fruit-peddler's wagon being rapidly driven around the corner from Nassau-street into Maiden-lane. Just as it started again the truck was crowded against the sidewalk, but the only serious accident was to a boy, who jumped or fell down an area and broke his leg. It was not, therefore, a case of reckless or even rapid driving, as you have concluded, without apparently any special inquiry. The Commissioners are in almost instantaneous communication with all parts of the districts under their charge, and in the performance of their delicate duties do not derive their intelligence from the Press, nor would you, probably, be able "to invite their attention to any subjects" which had not recurred to them. They investigate every occurrence in the Department which deviates from its rules, and especially accidents, collisions and complaints of citizens, and had this occurrence under close and careful inquiry before you could have read the newspaper reports. The right of way in the performance of duty is given by law with a view to the rapidity of movement, which is necessary to protect the lives and property of citizens, but in using it no apparatus is allowed to be driven more rapidly than a man, who runs at its head before the horses, can make his way along the street. Of any violation of this rule they are always glad of information. You say, speaking of the celerity of the movements of the Department, "The remedy is worse than the disease, for it is far better that a few more pieces of timber should be consumed than that men, women and children should be crushed beneath these modern cars of Juggernaut in their efforts to reach a burning building a few moments sooner." Your practical humanity, they desire me to say, takes here but a single view of the question, and they wish to give you another—one of many they could cite. On the 26th of September, a fire occurred on the fifth story of No. 73 Montgomery-street, at 12¾ A. M., and the inmates were suddenly driven to the roof. The arrival of a ladder-truck with the utmost speed was not a matter of saving "pieces of timber" but human life, and moments had the value of hours. The apparatus arrived, the ladders were used, and District Engineer BATES rescued a child; Foreman GICQUEL, two women and two children; the men of Hook and Ladder No. 6, four persons, and those of Engine Company No. 11, three persons from the roof, preventing a frightful catastrophe which would have been poorly excused by the delay of the life-saving apparatus, in discussing the right of way with either the drivers of fruit wagons, carts or private carriages, who, as you may have observed, are not too ready to give way, either to the means of protection or to the humane efforts of your own Department. The Commissioners are rigid in their rules and punish severely infractions; they prescribe and require all possible caution, and are happy to say have few accidents to investigate, but they reserve the right to control this Department in the protection of human life and property. If you visit them in connection with the Department more especially under your own charge, they will take pleasure in showing to you a collection of animals not to be surpassed in health and condition by those in an equal number of private stables, and a percentage of loss, by accident or death, less than in any service not subjected to great exposure and risk by day and night, which they claim as an indication of the careful grooming and driving required by their rules. They direct me to call your attention to a voluntary letter they have received from Messrs. COLBERT & Co., respectable citizens, who give a very different and correct version of the accident to which you allude.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
CHAS. E. GILDERSLEVE, Secretary.

The Tompkins-Square Affray Investigation by the Police Commissioners.

Commissioner BOSWORTH investigated complaints against policemen yesterday. The most interesting of the cases was that of Patrolmen MICHAEL J. FLANNELLY and HAROLD KONNECKE, Seventeenth Precinct, who were arraigned by Capt. MOUNT for failing to make any report at the Station-house of the recent stabbing affray in Tompkins-Square. That singularly dark affair was first made clear by the testimony of the witnesses. THEODORE and JULIUS BURCKHARDT, with one BOST, all testified that they were walking with JOHN LOMIS, about 1½ A. M., of the 20th inst., and had entered Tompkins-square, when LOMIS ran against one of two men who were together. This incident brought on a fight which was short, sharp and decisive, for when FLANNELLY, who was attracted by the cry of a woman, ran into the square, only BOST and the two men who have been arrested and known as MCGUIRE and "Blinky" SHERIDAN were found there. None of these persons said anything about any one being stabbed, but on the contrary all disclaimed that anything whatever had occurred, and the officer seeing no breach of the peace committed told them to go home, and with KONNECKE, who came up a moment later, went back to his post. Another singular circumstance was that KONNECKE went to the place in response, as he supposed, to an alarm rap, but FLANNELLY explained that the rap was the result of an accident, for as he ran into the square his club, which was dangling at his side, struck against a post. It also appeared that although both the BURCKHARDTS received slight stabs in the affray, neither of them knew the fact until after they had gone several blocks, and neither gave any information at the time to the Police, but it did not clearly appear what became of LOMIS, who was dangerously wounded, but was able to leave the ground unaided, as he was not there when FLANNELLY ran up. As a whole, it seemed from the evidence that the patrolmen knew of nothing more serious having occurred than a man having been knocked down by some unknown person, and although BOST claimed that he had been struck by a policeman, both officers denied having even drawn their clubs while in the square. The cases were referred to the Board.

The Canal-Street Fire—Losses and Insurances.

The great disaster by fire at the corner of Canal and Mott streets, at a late hour Saturday night, which was fully reported in the TIMES of Sunday, inflicted severe losses upon the insurance companies. The names of the companies which lost by the fire could not be ascertained until a late hour yesterday, owing to the fact that the safe in which the policies were contained was buried in the ruins, and could not be reached until the fire had been entirely extinguished, and the *débris* removed from over it. The insurance upon stock is as follows:

WAGNER, SCHNEIDER & CO., on stock: Astor, $500; Williamsburg City, $5,000; International, $5,000; Columbia, $5,000; Ætna, New-York, $5,000; City, of Hartford, $5,000; St. Nicholas, $2,000; Albany City, $2,500; Corn Exchange, $5,000; Metropolitan, $2,500; Western, of Buffalo, $2,500; City, of Buffalo, $2,500, and North American, $2,500. Total, $49,500.

FRANK ROHNER & CO.; State, $4,000; Stuyvesant, $2,500; Relief, $2,500; Security, $2,500; Merchants', of Providence, $2,500; Glenn's Falls, $2,500; Hartford, $5,000; North British, $5,000; Imperial, $5,000; Arctic, $2,500; Hoffman, $2,500; Commercial, $3,000. Total, $41,500.

Arrival of One of an Ancient Family.

A remarkably fine specimen of the fish-reptiles of the Lias, from Germany, has been received at the College of the City of New-York, and will be exhibited to the reporters and others of our City *savants* today, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. The following is a translation, from the German, of the account published on the occasion of the exhibition of the specimen at Freiberg, for the benefit of wounded soldiers:

The Ichthyosaurians were the most voracious animals which at that time inhabited the sea. They belonged to the same division of reptiles as the crocodiles and lizards of today, but differed from all living species of this order by being restricted to the water—the sea—and being unable to live on land. In the place of feet they had four fins, or finny-web feet; and on this account, as well as because of other similarities to fishes, they have been named Ichthyosaurians, *i. e.*, Fish Saurians. Their family has long been extinct. Bones and teeth of these remarkable animals are found in great numbers in the dark bituminous marl-slate of that formation which, in England, is called Lias, and in Germany, Black Jura; especially in Suabia, Franconia, Alsatia, and Southern England; but skeletons as complete as the one exhibited are very rare. It measures twelve feet in length, and was dug out near Boll, in Wurtemberg. From a comparison of all the remains that have been found, we may form a judgment upon the shape and life of these animals. The thick head (in the present specimen twenty-two inches long) had two very large, round eyes, and, as in the dolphin, tapered off into a thin mouth (snout;) and as in fishes, there was no neck. Immediately behind the head, the body expanded into the large belly, which became thin again toward the tail, which ended in a sort of lash (whip.) On each side were two fin-web feet directed downward, whose bones are frequently well preserved. The vertebral column consisted of 150-160 vertebræ, shaped somewhat like checker-men. Each of the jaw-bones was armed with about forty sharp conical teeth. Between the abdominal ribs are often found the remains of the contents of the stomach, consisting of parts of fishes, shells of Cephalopeds, and a black mass which is the result of the sepiæ, (Loligo bollensis,) devoured. These evidently very voracious beasts seem occasionally to have eaten their own young. In the belly of the specimen on exhibition, we observe a young animal about two feet long, which lies so that the end of its mouth reaches the pelvis of the old animal, while its tail sticks in the other's throat. In another specimen the young Saurian lay coiled up between stomach and pelvis, like an embryo in the uterus, and Mr. JAGER considers it possible that it was a young animal in the womb, and that, consequently, these reptiles bore living young. In England, here and there, petrified excrements of Ichthyosaurians (so-called Koproliths) are found, and are sometimes used as manure, on account of the phosphate of lime which they contain. They have about the shape of a long potato, but are spiral, which seems to point to a spiral cochleary termination of the intestinal canal. A division into five species has been made of Ichthyosaurians, but they are not easily distinguished. The largest specimen found, must, judging from the length of its vertebræ, have been at least twenty-five feet long.

Orders of Arrest—Judge Robinson on Careless Swearing.

In a case before Judge ROBINSON in Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, in which an application was made for an order of arrest against the defendants, an affidavit was presented setting forth certain conversations and representations alleged to have been made by defendants, and on which it was asked that the order of arrest be granted. Judge ROBINSON denied the application, and in doing so took occasion to refer to the loose and reckless manner in which affidavits are prepared and sworn to under such circumstances, as follows:

This is an application for an order of arrest, upon an affidavit, in which the affirmant assumes to state upon oath numerous conversations of the defendant, (some of them with other persons,) and various acts and occurrences in New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Chicago and New-Orleans, at none of which there can be any pretense, for any probability, that he was present, or of which he could from the nature of the circumstances have had any personal knowledge; yet, except in trivial respects, the statements were made and sworn to without even the qualification that they are founded upon information derived from others. In the great majority of cases presented for summary action by arrest or attachment against creditors, that have come to my notice, the same feature is to a considerable extent presented, and parties and their lawyers under whose direction, it is to be presumed, the papers are prepared, seem wholly to ignore the legal principle that, "if a man swears to a matter of which he has no knowledge, he is perjured, although what he has sworn turns out to be true." (3 Coke's Inst., 166; 2 Russ on Crimes, 1763; Commonwealth *vs.* Cornish, 6 Binn, 249.) From the manifest forgetfulness of this rule in the preparation of the papers presented, I am unable to extract from them sufficient reliable evidence to warrant the granting of the order.

The Mayor and the Republican Inspectors of Election.

A meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held at the Wigwam in West Forty-ninth-street, last evening, GEORGE P. BRADFORD in the chair. Mr. WILLIAM T. GRAFF, of the Committee appointed to ascertain the facts in regard to the refusal of the Bureau of Election to swear in eight Inspectors of Election appointed by the Mayor in the Seventeenth Assembly District, reported that the Committee had received the following communication from the Mayor:

"Memoranda for WILLIAM F. GRAFF, W. B. SMITH and DAVID B. MELLISH, with respects of A. OAKEY HALL, (per stenographer:) It would be useless for any of us to see each other just now. Amendments are pending before the Legislature, and I can take no action in any wise, friendly to you or adversely, until next October. About that time will be pleased to see you."

After the transaction of some regular business, the meeting adjourned.

Reddy the Blacksmith Let Loose Again.

WM. VARLEY, alias "Reddy the Blacksmith," was arraigned, yesterday, before Judge COX, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with an aggravated assault on THOMAS J. MEEHAN, conductor on car No. 15 of the Bleecker-street Railroad line, on Sunday evening. The facts were given fully in the TIMES yesterday. The prisoner was held to bail in $300 to appear for trial at the Court of Special Sessions, THOMAS DRAPER becoming his surety.

French Readings and Instruction.

Mr. A. A. FAVARGER, whose French readings at the Union League Club Theatre many of our readers had the pleasure of listening to, a few months ago, has opened classes for instruction in French, after a method of his own. By this system the language may be mastered, with comparative ease, and in a short time, the difficulties which usually prove so formidable, being almost entirely removed. The true sounds of the language, the correct inflections, the peculiar idioms—in short, how the language is spoken in well-bred society, is imparted by Mr. FAVARGER's method at once, and practice and instruction are simultaneous. In the progress of each lesson, by way of relaxation for the pupils, Mr. FAVARGER gives short bits of dramatic reading, in his pleasing and effective style. Mr. FAVARGER's method can be unhesitatingly commended to those of our readers who desire to learn to converse in the French language easily and correctly. The opening exercises of this new course were given last night, at 7¾ o'clock, at the Chapel of the Seminary, No. 9 University-place. Mr. FAVARGER may be seen or addressed at No. 8 East Ninth-street, at 9 A. M., 1 and 6 P. M.

A Card.

To the Friends of Rapid Transit:

The Legislature, by a very large majority, has passed a bill providing for the early construction of a first-class under-ground passenger railway, from the Battery to the Harlem River; which bill now only waits the Governor's signature to become a law.

The hearing before the Governor is fixed for Thursday, March 30.

All persons who are in favor of the Underground Railway, are requested *to write a letter to the Governor* respectfully requesting him to sign the Under-ground Railway bill.

Write today. Put your letters in the mail at once, addressed, prepaid, "To Hon. JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Governor, Albany, New-York."

Ask your friends also to write to the Governor Now is the time for the friends of Rapid Transit to act.

Do not fail to attend the great Rapid Transit Meeting at Irving Hall, this Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock. Several distinguished and interesting speakers will address the meeting, which is called by the West-side Association.

JAS. F. RUGGLES, Sec. by the East-side Association. WM. R. MARTIN, Prest.
J. E. BRUSH, Sec. CHAS. CRARY, Prest.
and by the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association.
JOHN FOLEY, President.
GEORGE D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

Personal.

W. D. Farrand, Ex-United States Consul at Lima, Peru, is at the Hoffman House. Rear-Admiral O. S. Glisson, of the United States Navy, is at the Astor House. Ex-Gov. Marshall, of Minnesota; Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana; Gen. H. T. Reid, of Keokuk, and Col. C. T. Pollard, of Alabama, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. S. E. Marvin, of Albany, and A. A. Hays, Jr., of China, are at the Brevoort House. Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State; Hon. Miles Beach, of Troy; Ex-Gov. A. E. Burnside and Hon. J. M. Anthony, of Rhode Island; Hon. R. H. Waterman, of Albany, and Hon. James Terwilliger, of Syracuse, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. L. Trenholm, of Charleston, and Col. F. C. Newhall, of Philadelphia, are at the Albemarle Hotel. J. R. Willard, of the Erie *Daily Dispatch*, and Col. S. S. Smoot, of the United States Army are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A CAN OF EXCELLENT BEEF TEA can be made in two minutes, for less than two cents, from the Texas Liebig's Extract of Meat.
—*Advertisement.* A. GLANZ, Sole Agent, No. 194 William-st., New-York.

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.
—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Missisquoi Spring Water.

This is the original and only Spring Water which has wrought so many wonderful cures in cases of Cancer, Scrofula, and diseases of the Kidneys. For Sale by Druggists.
A fresh supply just received by J. F. HENRY, 8 College-place.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

A Zest with Fish, Soup, Joints, Game, &c.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
Special agents, Union-square, and No. 30 South William-st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. The only reliable and harmless remedy for removing brown discolorations from the skin. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-Ykor.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Lace Curtains.—Swiss Lace, Tambored, French guipure, Nottingham, &c. All at reduced prices at KELTY'S, Nos. 722 and 724 Broadway, near Astor-place.

DIED.

BOOTH.—On Wednesday, March 22, at Perry, Wyoming County, N. Y., PETER BOOTH, formerly of Troy and New-York City, in the 79th year of his age.

BLEECKER.—On the 26th inst., MAE BERLIN, infant daughter of Henry Bleecker, Jr.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 330 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

CODDINGTON.—On Monday, March 27, BERTHA LOUISE, daughter of S. F. R. and Margaret Coddington, aged 3½ years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 342 West 23d-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COBB.—At Sing Sing, on Saturday, the 25th inst., Mrs. CATHERINE W. COBB, wife of M. L. Cobb.

Funeral from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Tuesday at 12 M.

DALY.—On Sunday, March 26, of diptheritic croup, HERBERT, infant son of Charles and Charity Daly, aged 1 year and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 317 West 42d-st.

DISBROW.—On the 26th inst., SUSAN A., wife of Joseph P. Disbrow, in the 50th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 27 West 38th-st., on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock.

GLEN.—In East Newark, N. J., on Saturday evening, March 25, after a brief but severe illness, from congestion of the lungs, HAMILTON LYNCH GLEN, aged 71 years and 3 days, one of the oldest practical printers in the United States.

Funeral from the Third-street (East Newark) Brown Church on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

LAWRANCE.—On Monday, March 27, MARGARET L., relict of the late Thomas Lawrance, in the 80th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, corner of Stuyvesant-st. and 2d-av., on Thursday morning, March 30, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

MOTT.—At Purchase, on Monday, the 27th inst., WALTER MOTT, in the 86th year of his age.

Funeral from Friends' Meeting-house, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12½ o'clock.

SAYRE.—At Newark, N. J., on Sabbath evening, 29th inst., ELIZABETH, wife of Moses Sayre, Esq.

Funeral on Wednesday, 29th, at 2½ P. M., from her late residence.

WYMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, 27th inst., at the residence of his father, LUTHER B., Jr., second son of L. B. Wyman, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 184 Joralemon-st., without further notice.

WHEELER.—At Tarrytown, March 25, Mrs. SARAH H. WHEELER, aged 68 years.

Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Tarrytown, on Wednesday, March 29, at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave 30th-st., Hudson River Railroad, at 9 and 10:40 A. M. Carriages in waiting at the depot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PUREST AND SAFEST.

The efficiency of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind, has passed into a proverb. In the United States, where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition, and eclipsed all rivalry, the demand for it has annually increased in a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the regular sales of this preparation exceed those of all other stomachics combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons without number, have candidly admitted that the pharmacopoeia of the faculty contains no prescription that produces such beneficial effects in dyspepsia, general debility and nervous diseases, as HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. To use the language of a venerable physician of New-York, "The Bitters are the purest stimulant and the safest tonic we have." But the uses of the great vegetable antidote are much more comprehensive than such praise would imply. As a preparatory antidote to epidemic disease, a genial stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a stomachic, and a remedy for nervous debility, no medicinal preparation has ever attained the reputation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. It is the household tonic of the American people, and in all human probability will be so for centuries to come. The magnates of science recognize its merits; and that it is emphatically the medicine of the masses, is proven by its vast and ever increasing sales.

AN IMMENSE REDUCTION.—White French China Dinner Sets, 151 pieces, $30.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $4 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Soup Tureens, $2 25, worth $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—White French China Covered Dishes, $1; worth $2.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $10 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Gilt-band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Chamber Sets, colored, English goods, 11 pieces, $4.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces, best plate, handsomely engraved, $29 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Silver-plated Castors, 6 cut bottles, $5 50.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—All kinds of Silver-plated Ware at less than maker's prices.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, Sheffield make, $7 50 the dozen.
IMMENSE REDUCTION—Everything in the way of China, Glass, Plated Ware and Gas Fixtures.
W. J. F. DAILY & CO., No. 631 Broadway, New-York.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Diamond Rings, $30, $40, and $50, to $500 each.
Diamond Studs, $40, $50, and $60, to $600 a set.
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe, during the week ending SATURDAY, April 1, 1871, will close at this office on TUESDAY at 11½; on WEDNESDAY at 8½; on THURSDAY at 10, and on SATURDAY at 11½.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for consumption, asthma and threatening coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the phosphate of lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of coughs or irritation of the lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston. Sold by all druggists.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE of the New-York Infirmary, No. 130 2d-av., corner of 8th-st.—Commencement of the Graduating Class at the Union League Theatre on TUESDAY, March 28, at 8 P. M. Speeches and music will be included in the exercises. The public are cordially invited to attend.

$2,500 FOR $1 FOR WHOLE TICKET; half, 50c.; quarter, 25c.—Royal Havana Lottery, Supplementary; determined by the drawings of the Royal Havana Lottery. For information, address LUTHY & CO., No. 240 Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COMPRESSED IVORY SOLID SLEEVE buttons, animals' heads, glass eyes, assorted colors, martingale rings, checks, &c. WM. M. WELLING, No. 207 Centre-st.

ROYAL HAVANA.—PRIZES CASHED IN Havana and Kentucky lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st., Box No. 4,384.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 1 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business opened auspiciously at the Exchange yesterday, (March 27,) with the very successful sale conducted by MULLER, WILKINS & Co., at which City property belonging to the estate of JACOB LORILLARD was disposed of. Sixty lots and gores of land, together with a house and lot on Centre-street, were offered, all of which were sold except nine small lots on Eighty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and a gore plot on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, east of Tenth-avenue. These were publicly withdrawn by the auctioneers. The attendance at the Real Estate Rooms throughout the auction was large, and the interest manifested in the transactions decidedly healthy in its tone, the bidding being active. As to the prices realized they may be termed good; for in regard to them all is said that can be when it is stated that they were satisfactory to the owners of the property, and the sales bona fide. As an incident of the market, the auction furnishes additional proof of the improved condition of affairs in real estate, for the sale was an extensive one, made on the first day of the week—an unusual event—and the property offered such as to require capital to control the investment. Nevertheless, buyers presented themselves, and the result of the day's work was a gratifying one, the figures obtained, if not as high comparatively as those of last week, still sufficiently so as to establish confidence, at the same time indicating progress and a firm market. The particulars of the sale will be found below in the recapitulation annexed, and in the names of the purchasers, appended in the detailed report, will be recognized a number who were also investors in the transactions effected last week. The value of property sold at the auction yesterday amounted in the aggregate to $209,000.

Today, at the Exchange, a large amount of valuable property is advertised to be sold, a complete list of which was published in this column yesterday. The day should be a busy one, for sales will be held under the direction of the following auctioneers: Muller, Wilkins & Co.; A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.; Roberts & McGuire; V. K. Stevenson & Son; Wyckoff & Little; Blackwell & Marks; and James M. Miller.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-street, reports having recently disposed of the following lots, at private sale: Two lots, Fifth-avenue, 50 feet north of Ninety-third-street, for $16,750 each; one lot, Fifth-avenue, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, for $5,500, and one lot on One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, 100 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $2,800. The prices named are low.

Exchange Sales—Monday, March 27.

NEW-YORK.

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

(Lorillard Estate.)

1 lot n. s. 79th-st., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x102.2, C. L. Cammon purchaser	$4,700
1 lot n. s. 79th-st., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, same size, E. L. Bailey purchaser	4,200
1 lot n. s. 79th-st., 425 ft. e. of 10th-av., adjoining above, same size, same purchaser	4,000
3 lots s. s. 80th-st., 375 ft. e. of 10th-av., each 25x102.2, M. Ward purchaser, $2,800 each	8,400
4 half lots n. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 80th-st. sold in one parcel, size plot 102.2x about 47.6, E. S. Higgins purchaser	25,000
1 lot n. s. 80th-st., 122 ft. 10 in. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x102.2, same purchaser	5,100
1 lot s. w. corner 10th-av. and 81st-st., 25.8x100, I. Meyer purchaser	5,000
1 lot w. s. 10th-av., 25 ft. 8 in. s. of 81st-st., adjoining above, 25.6x100, same purchaser	3,675
2 lots w. s. 10th-av., 51 ft. 2 in. s. of 81st-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $3,700 each	7,400
3 lots s. s. 81st-st., 100 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x102.2, J. Bierhoff purchaser, $3,725 each	11,175
3 lots s. s. 81st-st., 175 ft. w. of 10th-av., adjoining above, each same size, Adolph Bernheimer purchaser, $3,750 each	11,250
1 lot n. e. corner Grand Boulevard and 82d-st., 25x about 92.2, E. S. Higgins purchaser	11,230
3 lots e. s. Grand Boulevard, 25 ft. n. of 82d-st., adjoining above, each 25x about 91.6, same purchaser, $8,700 each	26,100
2 lots (1 gore) e. s. Grand Boulevard, 100 ft. n. of 82d-st., adjoining above, lots together 43.10x91.3 x38.8x91.1, same purchaser, $5,800 each	11,600
1 lot n. s. 82d-st., 100 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, 25x136.8x25.1x134.8, same purchaser	4,900
1 lot n. s. 82d-st., 125 ft. e. of Grand Boulevard, adjoining above, 25x134.8x25.1x132.8, J. Pangburn	3,900
1 lot n. w. corner 10th-av. and 82d-st., 25x100, B. Lehmaier, purchaser	3,850
4 lots s. s. 82d-st., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., each 25x102.2, Michael Coleman purchaser, $2,875 each	11,500
6 lots n. s. 82d-st., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., together forming plot in size 150x89.2x150 6x77 3, L. J. Philips purchaser, $2,000 each	12,000
1 lot n. w. corner 10th-av. and 124th-st., 25.2x100, same purchaser	3,550
3 lots w. s. 10th-av., 25 ft. 2 in. n. of 124th-st., adjoining above, each same size, same purchaser, $2,550 each	7,650
2 lots s. s. 126th-st., 150 ft. w. of 10th-av., each 25x99.11, A. Bernheimer, $2,075 each	4,150
3 lots (2 gores) s. s. 126th-st., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., adjoining above lots, together forming plot 39.6x112.6x91.3x99.11, A. Bernheimer, $1,750 each	5,250
3-story brick building and lot e. s. Centre-st., 99 ft. 8 in. s. of Leonard-st., building 20x30, with extension, lot 20x71.3x19.7x71, James Campbell purchaser	13,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE ON MADISON-AV.,
Between 40th and 41st sts.

The first-class four-story brown-stone house and lot on west side of Madison-av., between 40th and 41st sts., built by Robbins, and replete with every modern improvement and convenience; painted and frescoed throughout in the most thorough manner; is in perfect order, and, with early possession, will be sold, with or without furniture. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER.
REAL ESTATE AGENT,
NO. 182 GRAND-ST.
The management of estates a specialty.
Rents, interest and dividends collected.

FOR SALE—THREE OF THE BEST BUILT houses in New-York.
North-east corner of Madison-av. and 54th-st., finished in hard-wood throughout; built by J. C. Saires.
South-west corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Duggan.
South-east corner of Madison-av. and 43d-st., extra large; built by Keech.
All the above are very elegant and will be sold on terms to suit. Apply to
JOHN HOEY, 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV., BELOW 34th-st., a four-story brown-stone house, three rooms deep all the way up. The house is 25x67 feet, and has many conveniences not found in this class of house, and being in the centre of the block makes it light and cheerful; lot 100 feet; price, $55,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.; branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

A HOUSE FOR SALE—NO. 218 WEST 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; four stories, English basement, with all the modern improvements; has just been put in complete order; possession immediately; a liberal amount can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply on the premises, or to JOSIAH S. LEVERETT & CO., No. 85 John-st.

CENTRAL PARK, RIVERSIDE PARK, BOULEVARD, 5TH AND MADISON AV. LOTS.—Several desirable plots of lots on the above avenues, and also on the streets adjacent. Also, lots on the principal avenues and streets.
For sale by ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE on approved first-class real estate in this City or Brooklyn; no bonus required.
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.
Refer by permission to
Brown Brothers & Co., Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, AND WITHIN 100 feet of 5th-av., a handsome four-story stone house, 22 feet wide, and in perfect order; lot full depth; price $42,500. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or branch office, No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—IN 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., a new well-arranged four-story brown-stone house, finished in hard wood, and first-class in every respect; leasehold; 25x70x100 feet; also, a printed list of houses for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NUMBER OF DESIRABLE FIRST-class residences for sale on 5th and Madison avs., and principal streets. Also, houses and lots on principal avenues and streets. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT NEW FOUR-story brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, 20 by 65, No. 14 East 45th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.; terms very easy. Inquire of the owner, C. FOX, No. 12 East 45th-st.

A DESIRABLE CORNER, MEDIUM-sized four-story high-stoop brown-stone Murray Hill dwelling for sale, furnished; bay window, &c.; west side of Park-av.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 325 WEST 21st-st.; house 22x40 feet; high stoop, two stories and attic, brick front; lot 25 feet by half the block. Price $10,000. Terms easy. Inquire of A. KNOX, No. 305 West 19th-st., or No. 55 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN LOTS OF GROUND in one plot on 37th and 38th sts., near 11th-av.; the present occupant will take a lease for a term of years, if desired. Inquire in the office on the premises, No. 524 West 38th-st.

HOUSE AND LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LET—Price $6,500; well located; forty minutes from City Hall; two stories, attic and basement; in first-rate order; furniture for sale. Apply to GEO. W. WAYRE, No. 41 Park-row, Room No. 2.

THREE HOUSES ON 57TH-ST., near the Park entrance, for sale, or will exchange for a fine house on the 5th-av.
J. D. DEALING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—BROWN-STONE four-story high-stoop house, No. 31 East 39th-st.; built by Robbins. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN HARLEM—IMMEDIATE possession, three-story modern frame house. Apply at No. 117 113th-st.

A BARGAIN—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, 23x50x80; location first-class.
NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large first-class three-story house on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montgomery-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A NICE two-story basement and subcellar pressed brick house, stone trimming, nine rooms and conservatory, all conveniences and in prime order, lot 107x19 feet; yard well stocked with vines; ten minutes' walk from Fulton, Catharine and Bridge-st. Ferries; price $7,500; $5,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE EDWARD C. DELAVAN, IN SCHENECTADY.—The subscribers offer for sale the residence of the late Edward C. Delavan, in Schenectady, situate on the north-west corner of Union and Church sts. The lot contains about one-third of an acre, is handsomely laid out, and has a large number of fruit-trees and grapevines, all healthy and in full bearing. The house is of brick, about 50 feet square, covered with mastic, three stories high, with cupola. There are three rooms on first floor, besides large parlor; seven rooms on second floor, and four on third floor; range in the kitchen, and hot and cold water and gas all through the house. Everything is of the best kind and in perfect order. There are also upon the premises a large carriage-house and stable for horses, and a cow stable. Possession 1st of May next. A considerable portion of the purchase-money may remain upon bond and mortgage upon the premises. For further particulars address the subscribers, Messrs. Delavan and Fondey, at Albany, and Mr. Smith, at Schenectady.—Dated March 20, 1871.
J. SAVAGE DELAVAN, }
D. CADY SMITH, } Executors.
TOWNSEND FONDEY, }

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE EASTERN half of the Upper Farm of the manor of Morrisania; about 100 acres of land in high order; to the west of and adjoining the Harlem Railroad; ten miles from the City Hall. The approaches are from Morrisania, Central Morrisania and Tremont Stations, and from Central-avenue by private road on the right, on passing the lamp-posts. The house and its appointments are believed to be inferior to none in the country. The land, from its position on the highest ridge between the Sound and Hudson River, and from its healthfulness, is particularly well adapted for a public institution. Rent, the annual taxes, which last year were $4,000. Address Mr. HUNTER, People's Bank, or MARTIN ZBOROWSKI, on the premises Post, Morrisania village.

CITY AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE combined, in the most promising part of Elizabeth; fifty trains each way daily, (time thirty-five to forty-five minutes;) every advantage of good markets, schools, churches, pavements, gas, water, police, &c. For sale, a beautiful cottage house, on extra large lot, with walks, drives, fruit and shade trees, garden, modern fittings and abundant closets; within two minutes of depot at West Elizabeth. This property is believed to offer more united advantages for comfortable and accessible suburban residence than any place of like character and cost now in market. Worth $15,000. Will be sold for less. Part payment can remain indefinitely. For particulars address OWNER, Box No. 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE ON FORDHAM HEIGHTS—The residence of the late Geo. B. Powell, in the immediate neighborhood of Lewis G. Morris and Gustav Schwab; six acres, large house, with all the modern improvements, together with greenhouse and out-buildings, all in perfect order. The property has a frontage on three roads; can be divided into several building sites, and is but five minutes' drive from Tremont Station, on the Harlem Railroad. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.
N. B.—If not disposed of before April 15, will be sold at public auction on or about that date.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY—HOUSES for sale and to rent. Places of from one acre to seven acres for sale, ranging from $5,000 to $50,000, within forty-five minutes of 26th-st. station, on Harlem Railroad, and within ten minutes' walk of stations.
Also,
Houses furnished and unfurnished, rents ranging from $500 to $3,000. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A country-seat delightfully located, five acres, splendid mountain views, water, gas and all modern improvements. Also, ten fine building sites from five to twenty acres each, the most attractive property in New-Jersey. If not sold, the house will be rented for the Summer months, furnished.
For particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE and lot, in a thriving town on the border of a fine bay, twenty-five miles from the City; house two-story and basement, and nearly new. Lot 55x100 feet, with a variety of fruit and flowers; location splendid, with beautiful view of the bay. For full particulars, call on or address the owner, GEORGE MACKEY, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT RYE Neck, one mile from Mamaroneck Depot, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from City, a place of eighteen acres, with neat cottage-house, furnished; house for gardener, stable, large grapery, gardens, &c.; horses, cows, poultry, farming implements, &c., on the premises. Apply to D. A. GRANT, No. 879 Broadway, New-York.

SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J.—ONE HOUR from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very desirable lots fronting on Main-st.; plank walk to station and plank walk in front of each lot; handsome improvements on every side; payments, $10 monthly. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., a short distance from depot, a house with eight rooms; gas throughout; cistern and well-water in the kitchen; terms easy. Apply to SPAULDING COOK, Elizabeth, N. J., or W. H. BROOKFIELD, No. 81 Cedar-st., between 11 and 3.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—ON GRAND Boulevard, at Mamaroneck, on New-Haven Railroad, one hour from the City, house sixteen rooms, out-buildings, and all or any part of fifty acres; also, a small farm-house on same. ADAM C. ELLIS, No. 335 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—THE WEST END OF Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, opposite Neptune House, Westchester County; about ninety acres, fronting upon Long Island Sound; or will divide it to suit purchasers. Apply to W. PINKNEY, New-Rochelle, or No. 24 Broad-st., Office No. 5.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED house for sale or to let, opposite First Presbyterian Church, Peekskill; modern improvements; ten rooms; barn, garden, fruit; five minutes' walk from depot. Inquire upon premises.

A VERMONT SLATE QUARRY, 10 acres land, houses and fixtures for sale, or exchange for City property. Address E. B., Hoffman House, or G. PARKER, Poultney-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$1,250 PER ANNUM RENT.

I offer two of my houses in 3d-st., corner of 7th-av., Brooklyn, to rent, for the very low price of $1,250 a year, to desirable parties. These houses are 22x50, brown stone, four stories, high stoops, and cost over $22,000 each to build, being done in the most elegant and thorough manner. This is the lowest rent in Brooklyn.
F. F. THOMPSON,
National Currency Bank, New-York.

FURNISHED LIST.

Our rents reduced for furnished and unfurnished houses. To let in first-class locations for private or boarding occupancy.
WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE, ON EASY terms, the three-story basement and sub-cellar house, No. 225 Washington-av., near Willoughby; twelve rooms, pantries, &c., and all modern improvements; rooms and halls all neatly papered, and house newly painted inside and out; all in complete order and now ready for occupancy; rent $1,000, or would sell for $10,000. Inquire of JOHN W. AMERMAN, next door, No. 227 Washington-av., Brooklyn, or No. 47 Cedar-st., N. Y.

TO RENT—ON THE CLOVE ROAD, STATEN Island, within twenty minutes' walk of the West Brighton Landing, a fine residence, five acres of ground attached, stable, cow-house, hennery and well on the place; it is situated between the residences of Erastus Brooks, Esq., and Dr. Gregory. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON THE RIVER road, half a mile above Astoria, a large country residence, with furnace and nineteen rooms. Ten acres of ground, with several barns, stables, a greenhouse, ice-house and bath-house. Almost every variety of choice flowers and fruits, and a large kitchen garden. Rent $2,500. Apply at No. 3 East 45th-st.

TO LET—FOR $200, A DESIRABLE COUNTRY place in healthy location; one-half mile from railway depot, thirty-two miles from City; house, (ten rooms,) carriage-house, stables, garden and fruit in abundance. Apply at coal office foot 5th-st., East River.

TO LET—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., THREE houses, of eight, eleven and thirteen rooms; rent, $400 to $600; access by Harlem boats, Peck-slip, and 11th-st. to Astoria, and by James-slip and 34th-st. ferries to Hunter's Point. Apply to J. H. HOPKINS, Ravenswood, or A. R. HOPKINS, No. 145 Centre-st.

A FULLY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent at New-Brighton, Staten Island, situated on the front terrace, near the landing; gas, &c., in the house; eight bedrooms, parlor, drawing and dining rooms. Apply to WHITTEMORE & CO., No. 54 Exchange-place.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON STATEN Island, a beautiful private residence, with barn, &c.; twenty minutes' walk from West New-Brighton Ferry; in complete order; about five acres; grounds elegant. Photograph of house seen by calling on Mr. WHITE, No. 744 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—AN ELEGANTly furnished house in West 42d-st., near Broadway; four-story brick and brown-stone; rent moderate; also, a revised printed list of furnished houses.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO LET—NO. 234 EAST 12TH-ST., FOUR-story and basement brown-stone dwelling; this house is a particularly pleasant residence for a private family desiring a central location, in a good neighborhood. Inquire of JAMES WILLCOX, 688 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, in East 39th-st., near Madison-av.; rent moderate; also revised list of unfurnished houses to let.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, with all improvements; No. 407 East 84th-st.; location good; rent $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

AN ITALIAN VILLA AT RUTHERFURD Park; high ground, fine views, well shaded, near station, completely furnished; rent $1,000.
J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house to let, with gas and water; rent, $650; corner 1st-av. and 84th-st.; location good. Apply to GEO. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, INWOOD, Manhattanville, and Spuyten Duyvil, furnished and unfurnished houses, from $600 to $5,000 rent.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOUSES, COUNTRY SEATS AND farms to let in all parts of New-Jersey. Detailed list can be had of A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

EAST CHESTER.—TO LET, NEAR TWO railroad depots, a farm with large house and two cottages and out-buildings. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, a beautiful four-story brown-stone house on Lexington-av., near Grammercy Park.
NOTT & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants,
Lawyers, Railway, Insurance
and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 and 80 BROADWAY.
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 & 38 BROAD-ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.
ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL-ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

A DESIRABLE AND WELL-LOCATED double store to let, corner of Greenwich and Morris sts., suitable for storage or other heavy business; moderate rent; possession before May 1, if desired. Apply to W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FIRST AND SECOND LOFT, 50X100, TO let in the marble building, Nos. 466 and 468 Broome-st., corner of Greene-st.; cheap rent and long lease. Inquire in same building, of J. R. PALMENBERG, upstairs.

STORE NO. 26 BEEKMAN-ST. TO rent, 92 feet deep, centre and side light; excellent location for a paper or metal trade.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—FIVE FINE LOFTS; 25x100 FEET; lighted on all sides; near Broadway; rent low. Apply on the premises, No. 90 White-st.

A STORE AND ROOMS TO LET—No. 420 4th-av.; all improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME DWELLINGS ON EAST 16TH-ST. AND ST. MARK'S-PLACE AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET—The handsome four-story high-stoop brick-front house and lot No. 142 East 16th-st., in the vicinity of Union-square; house contains all improvements, 22x55 feet, handsomely frescoed throughout; lot 22x103.6 feet.
ST. MARK'S-PLACE—The handsome four-story brown-stone house and lot No. 65 St. Mark's-place, near 2d-av.; house contains all conveniences; is 25x60 feet; lot 25x94.10.
Possession of both May 1, 1871. Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF SUPREME COURT—EIGHT STORES AND DWELLINGS, SOUTH-WEST CORNER ATLANTIC AND HICKS-STS., BROOKLYN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, April 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, under the direction of L. A. Fuller, Esq., Referee:
ATLANTIC-STREET—The very desirable three-story and cellar brick stores and dwellings, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66 and 68 Atlantic-st., south-west corner Hicks-st. Houses are each 20x40 feet, with party walls; five of the lots are 20x80.7 feet, and three of the lots 20x60 feet. Terms of sale—Ten per cent. on day of sale, balance April 15, on delivery of the deeds. B. ROBINSON, Attorney.
Maps at the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

DWELLING-HOUSES ON HOOPER-ST., BETWEEN BEDFORD AND WYTHE AVS., BROOKLYN.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, March 31, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York:
HOOPER-STREET—The four two-story, basement and sub-cellar brick high-stoop houses and lots, Nos. 82, 84, 86 and 88 Hooper-st., south side, between Bedford and Wythe avs. Houses contain hot and cold water, gas-fixtures, furnaces, ranges and all modern conveniences. Size of Nos. 82, 84 and 86, each 18x40 feet; No. 88, 19.7½x40 feet. Lots are each 100 feet deep.
Possession May 1, 1871. Terms will be made liberal.
Maps at the office.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION OF NO. 66 CROSBY-ST., IN REAR OF BROADWAY PROPERTY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 30, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
CROSBY-STREET—The valuable lot, with two-story attic and basement brick-front building, known as No. 66 Crosby-st., near Spring-st., lot 23.1x74.10 feet; $8,000 can remain on bond and mortgage if desired.
Full particulars and maps can be had at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 28 EAST 23D-ST., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Buildings, unless previously disposed of at private sale:
EAST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET—The valuable house and lot No. 28 East 23d-st., south side, between Broadway and 4th-av.; house 25 by 66; 50 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
AUCTION SALE BY TRUSTEES.
Notice is hereby given that we, the undersigned, BENJAMIN WHITE and BERIAH WALL, of the City of Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, under and in execution of the powers in us vested by the deed of trust executed to us by said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, bearing date on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D., 1866, and duly recorded, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on the eleventh day of May, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, all the estate, lands, quartz lode mining claims, mines, minerals, mining rights and interests, lands and premises, shafts, levels, mills and mill-sites, stores, storehouses, dwellings and other buildings and structures, water, water-powers, runs and falls of water, water-courses, and water-rights and privileges, water-wheels, flumes, ditches, furnaces, engines, steam-powers, tracts, machinery, retorts, tools and fixtures, and all other estate and property, real, personal or mixed, of said Black Hawk Gold Mining Company, situate in the County of Gilpin, in the Territory of Colorado, and conveyed to us in and by the deed of trust aforesaid, and all the interest and title of said Company therein.
Reference is hereby made, as a part of this notice, and for a full description of said estate and property, to said deed of trust, which may be examined at the office of W. H. Whittingham, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale will be made known at the time and place of sale.
BENJAMIN WHITE, }
BERIAH WALL, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL }
UNITED STATES ARMY,
CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, March 22, 1871. }

UNDER A RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS, and by order of the Secretary of War, I will sell at public auction on WEDNESDAY, May 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., the property belonging to the United States situate in Hudson County, New-Jersey, and known as the Bergen Heights Arsenal, together with the rights of way, as conveyed to the United States by deed of John B. Coles and wife, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the County of Bergen on the 1st day of July, 1812.
The sale will take place on the grounds.
Terms, ten per cent. of purchase money at the time of sale, and remainder on the delivery of the deed of the Secretary of War.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Col. and Asst. Q. M. General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

ROBERTS & MCGUIRE, Auctioneers.

A.—SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
ROBERTS & McGUIRE
will sell at auction, on
MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon,
at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under direction of Gratz Nathan, Esq., referee,
Three lots, with the buildings thereon, on the south-east corner of 10th-av. and 156th-st.; size 25 by 100 feet each.
Three lots, with the buildings thereon, on the north side of 150th-st., commencing 300 feet west of 9th-av.; size 25 by 98 feet each.
One lot on the north-west corner of 8th-av. and 98th-st.; size 25.2 by 100 feet.
The four-story basement and cellar brick house and lot, known as No. 344 West 23d-st.
Messrs. VOSE & McDANIEL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-st.
ALSO.
The four-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 599 Hudson-st., running through to Greenwich-st., and known as No. 785.
Maps at the auctioneer's office, No. 87 Cedar-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Chickering rose-wood grand piano-forte, damask and lace curtains, velvet, Brussels and other carpets, superior rose-wood parlor suites, medallion satin damasks, rose-wood solid etageres and centre-tables, rich bronzes and mantel clocks, dressing-bureaus and bedsteads, extension dining-tables, china and glass-ware, &c., &c.
F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 12 East 35th-st., near 5th-av., the entire rich furniture of the five-story dwelling, embracing every kind and description of furniture, made to order by Boudoin, Belter, Ronx and other first-class makers. Catalogues early this morning.
On THURSDAY, March 30, at the auction-rooms No. 53 East 13th-st., near Broadway, one of the largest sales of the season, it being no less than all the furniture of two large dwellings, removed to the rooms for convenience of sale. Also, fifty or sixty carpets, many of them excellent.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, MARCH 28, AT 12 M., AT Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, MAGNIFICENT ITALIAN MANSION AND SUPERB GROUNDS, AT NORWICH, CONN. Brick house and five acres, lately owned by J. N. Perkins, corner Washington and Yantic sts.; complete, with modern improvements; grounds most beautifully wooded with ancient forest trees; $30,000 on mortgage.
Photographs at No. 77 Cedar-st.

JAMES A. FLEUEY, Auctioneer, No. 10 Pine-st.

THE GUNTHER ESTATE, Situated in the Village of Jamaica, L. I., will be SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on TUESDAY, April 4, at 12 o'clock, noon. This fine estate has been occupied by its owner fifty years, is one of the finest country-seats on Long Island, situated on high ground, overlooking the village and surrounding country; mansion large, Mansard roof, conservatory, out-buildings, &c.; eight acres of land, large garden, orchard and grove. Sale peremptory. Terms liberal.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF 234 LOTS
FRONTING ON
CENTRAL AND MORNINGSIDE PARKS,
8TH, 9TH AND MORNINGSIDE AVS.,
AND
108TH, 109TH, 110TH, 111TH, 112TH AND 124TH STS.,
By order of the Executrix of GOUVERNEUR M. WILKINS, deceased.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction
ON TUESDAY, APRIL 4,
At 12 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY,
By order of the Executrix of Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, deceased,
The two blocks bounded by Central Park, 110th-st., 7th-av. Boulevard, 8th-av. and 112th-st.
The two blocks bounded by Central Park, (8th-av.,) Morningside-av., 108th and 110th sts., nine lots north-west corner of 8th-av. and 111th-st, twenty-seven lots on 9th-av and 124th-st.

The above-described property, fronting on and having extensive views of Central and Morningside Parks, and being intersected by three main avenues, possesses not only a great present value, but also a prospective one, the extent of which can hardly be estimated.
Seventy per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage.
Printed abstracts of title will be furnished free of charge.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., and of S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, Esq., No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT ON 8TH-ST., (CLINTON-PLACE,) AND LOTS ON 57TH, 58TH, AND 59TH STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Henry Senff, deceased:
EIGHTH-STREET, (Clinton-place)—The three-story and attic brick house and lot, situate on the northerly side of 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and known as No. 109 8th-st. The house is about 49 feet deep, with an extension of 8 feet; contains modern improvements, stationary wash-tubs, &c; gas fixtures sold with the house.
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, south side of 57th-st., 100 feet east of 7th-av.
FIFTY-SEVENTH-STREET—Two lots, north side of 57th-st., 225 feet east of 9th-av.
FIFTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Two lots, south side of 58th-st., 275 feet east of 9th-av.
FIFTY-NINTH-STREET—One lot, south side of 59th-st., 175 feet east of 9th-av.
Sixty per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF CHRISTOPHER AND WEEHAWKEN STS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Stephen Allen, deceased:
CHRISTOPHER-STREET—The three brick buildings and lots, situate on the north-east corner of Christopher and Weehawken sts., and known as Nos. 171, 173, and 175 Christopher-st.
WEEHAWKEN-STREET—The two brick-front houses and lots, situate on the easterly side of Weehawken-st., immediately in the rear of the Christopher-st. lots, and known as Nos. 9 and 11 Weehawken-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STORE AND LOT, NO. 13 PARK-PLACE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of executor of A. H. Lawrence, deceased:
PARK-PLACE—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north side of Park-place, between Broadway and Church-st., and known as No. 13.

JOHN R. PITKIN, Auctioneer.

SPRING AUCTION SALES OF WOODhaven Centre property, to commence on WEDNESDAY, March 29, 1871, on the ground, at 10 A. M., by JOHN R. PITKIN, auctioneer.
The sale to consist of lots, houses, block and farms.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH maid, who have their meals served from hotel, desire, from 1st May, an unfurnished second floor in a first-class house, with private family of the highest respectability. Location between 23d and 34th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 4,679 New-York Post-office.

FIFTH-AV. HOUSE WANTED IN exchange for three houses, brown-stone fronts, four-story high, 20.60x100 on 57th-st., near the Park entrance. State particulars.
J. D. DEALING, Box No. 11 Post-office.

WANTED—ON EAST SIDE OF TOWN, above 14th-st., two rooms, without board, by two young gentlemen. Address, with terms, ROOMS, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT IN THE NINTH WARD—Part of a house suitable for a small private family. Address M. O., Box No. 115 *Times* Office

COAL.

COAL.

TO CONSUMERS OF COAL.

The Maryland Coal Company
Are prepared to receive orders for their superior
George's Creek Cumberland Coal,
Delivered on board vessels at Baltimore and Georgetown, D. C., or Alexandria, Va.,
OR FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
from their wharves at Hoboken, N. J.
Orders received by
HARRY CONRAD, President,
No. 12 Trinity Building, New-York.

CUMBERLAND COAL.
Freshly-mined Cumberland Coal of the best quality, from the Borden Mines, arriving daily by barges from Baltimore, and for sale by
BORDEN & LOVELL.
Nos. 70 and 71 West-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM (CHAMBERS) of the Supreme Court, held at the Court-house, in the New City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1870.—Present: Hon. John R. Brady, Justice. WILLIAM F. DURANT, Mordecai B. Sprague and Pierson Mattox, plaintiffs, against JAMES W. DAVIS, James A. Gessner, Timothy P. Richards, William Ruth, John Doe, Richard Roe and Susan Doe, composing, with the plaintiffs, the firm of Davis, Sprague & Company; James W. Davis, James H. Gessner, John Brown, William Brown and Sarah Brown, co-partners, composing the firm of J. W. Davis & Associates; Thomas C. Durant, Oliver Ames, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Henry S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Benjamin E. Bates and Elizabeth Davis, wife of James W. Davis, defendants.—On motion of Clark Bell, Esq., attorney and counsel for the plaintiffs, and after hearing D. W. Gillett, Esq., of counsel for the defendants James W. Davis and James H. Gessner, and Messrs. Hammond and Pomeroy, of counsel for the defendants T. C. Durant, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, Benj. E. Bates, H. S. McComb, Cornelius S. Bushnell and Oliver Ames, all parties that have appeared consenting,

It is ordered, That all persons, parties and corporations having claims against the firms of "Davis, Sprague & Company," and "James W. Davis and Associates," or either or both of said firms, present the same, together with their proofs, in support of the validity thereof, to A. A. Redfield, Esq., the referee heretofore appointed in this action, at his office, No. 20 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days from and after the service upon them, respectively, of a copy of this order.

And it is further ordered, That any claim against either of said firms, not so presented within the time above limited, shall be excluded from participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver herein.

And it is further ordered, That the said referee take proof in support of and adversely to the validity of any and all claims so submitted to him, and determine upon the validity thereof, and the amount justly due for principal and interest thereon, and from time to time report, as shall seem convenient to him, said claims, together with his findings of law and of fact thereon.

And it is further ordered, That service of this order may be made upon the several parties, persons or corporations having claims or alleging demands against said firms, or either of them, as follows:

1. By delivering to them personally a copy of this order, and leaving the same with them.

2. By leaving a true copy thereof at the place of residence of said person or persons, with some person found at such place of residence, or at the office of such corporation, with some officer, director, clerk or employe of such corporation, and that said service, whether personally or by copy, left at residence or office, may be served without the State of New-York, if the said person or corporation to be served reside out of this State, or

3. By publishing this order once in each week successively in the following newspapers, to wit:

The Omaha *Herald*, a paper published in Omaha, Neb.

The Laramie *Sentinel*, a paper published at Laramie, in the Territory of Wyoming, and in the New-York *Times*, a paper published in the City of New-York, for the space of seven weeks.

And it is further ordered, That the publication so made shall be deemed full and sufficient service upon all such persons and corporations so alleging claims against both or either of said firms. And that all claims whatsoever not so presented by any person or corporation within twenty days after publication of this order has been duly made as herein provided, shall be excluded from all participation in the fund in question in this action, and from all funds that may come into the hands of the receiver.

(A true copy.) CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

DRY GOODS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an up-town store, on one of the best avenues. Address H. S. B., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales rooms, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ART SALE.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS, recently selected from the studios of our most favorite artists, among which will be found admirable examples of the following:

A. Bierstadt,
J. W. Casilear,
J. G. Brown,
M. F. DeHaas,
J. F. Cropsy,
A. D. Shattuck,
K. Van Elten,
Koomans,
A. F. Tait,
Verwe,
J. O. Eaton,
Leickert,
C. C. Griswold,
Van Degen,
T. Cole,
S. R. Gifford,
G. L. Brown,
W. Hart,
W. F. De Haas,
J. B. Irving,
L. Lang,
Chapin,
Von Seban,
J. B. Bristol,
Moormans,
E. Moran,
Van Oss,
W. M. Brown,
J. F. Kensett,
James Hart,
W. Bradford,
S. Colman,
E. W. Perry,
J. R. Brevoort,
Bispham,
Van Severdonk,
W. L. Sontag,
T. A. Rust,
I. M. Wiles,
Mignot,
Edw. Gay,
Ockhart.

Will be sold at auction, without reserve, by JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, at their Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, March 29 and 30, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.
The above are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, Auctioneer—Office and Sales-room No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL
will sell at auction, on
WEDNESDAY, March 29,
at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 51 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.,
all the furniture contained in said house, comprising in part walnut parlor and library suites, reps, walnut and oak bedroom suites, sofa bedsteads, sofas, chairs and easy chairs, feather beds, hair mattresses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, China and glassware, together with an assortment of kitchen-ware, with which the sale will commence.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) March 28, at 11 o'clock, within their store.
500 boxes Malaga Raisins.
At 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 3, East River,
3,599 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,100 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 3, East River,
4,060 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.
1,340 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.
Immediately after, on Pier No. 12, East River,
4,898 boxes fresh Messina Oranges.
1,246 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

PROPOSALS.

UNITED STATES POST-OFFICE AND SUB-TREASURY, }
BOSTON, Mass.,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, March 20, 1871. }

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent, until 12 M., April 20, 1871, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place, the iron-work of the third and fourth floors and roof of the new Post-office and Treasury building in Boston, Mass., as exhibited by drawings marked 41, 42, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, and the accompanying plans and schedule, consisting principally of rolled wrought-iron beams and girders.

The work to be delivered and put in place at such times as may, from time to time, be required by the Superintendent, provided that each floor and the roof shall be made the subject of a separate order, and that the contractor shall be allowed thirty days for the making and putting in place of each floor, and ninety days for making and putting in place the roof.

The contractors will be permitted the use of the derricks and machinery belonging to the building in putting the work in place, without charge, but will be required to pay the time of the men employed in working them, who will be furnished by the Department when required.

Scaffolding will be furnished by the contractors.

The work will not be subdivided among the different bidders, but will be considered and awarded in the aggregate.

Ninety per cent. of the amount due will be paid on the completion of each floor, the balance on the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or District-Attorney, of the District where he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed to the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, and of the printed form and schedule, will not be considered, neither will any proposals be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast or wrought iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the castings or rolled beams.

Proposals must be indorsed "Bids for Iron-work, Post-office and Sub-Treasury, Boston, Mass.," and addressed to Gridley J. F. Bryant, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING }
PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY,
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871. }

Proposals, sealed, and indorsed on envelope, "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU NAVIGATION.
2,000 gallons best quality Lard Oil, in well-coopered casks, about 40 gallons each.

BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
5,000 lbs. Mustard-seed. }
3,000 lbs. Pepper Grain. } Naval standard.
25,000 lbs. Coffee. }
12,000 spools Sewing Silk, Chinarie's manufacture.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Pay-master, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION IN TEXAS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, }
SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 2, 1871. }

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, of the form furnished by the undersigned, will be received until MONDAY, the 1st of May, 1871, at 12 M., for the transportation of Army Supplies, from the 1st day of July, 1871, to the 30th day of June, 1872, on the following routes, viz.:
ROUTES NOS. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.
Details and requirements furnished by the undersigned; a copy of the latter with this advertisement to be attached to each proposal offered.
JAMES A. EKIN, Chief Quartermaster.

HARDWARE.

JUST THE ARTICLE WANTING.
Important to farmers, wool-growers and the hardware trade.
THE EXCELSIOR PATENT
IMPROVED SHEEP SHEARS.
CHARLES S. LITTLE
will supply the commission, City, country and consuming trade at the lowest manufacturers' price, from his emporium for hardware, cutlery, edge tools, &c., No. 59 Fulton-street, New-York. Catalogues presented on application.

COOPERS' TOOLS.—EMPORIUM FOR coopers' tools and truss hoops, for domestic, Cuban or West India trade, at
CHARLES S. LITTLE'S hardware-store,
No. 59 Fulton-st., New-York.
Catalogues presented on application.

HELP WANTED.

VENEERS AND HARDWOOD BOARDS.
WANTED.
A salesman and a book-keeper, who thoroughly understands the above business; none other need apply. Address R. H. G., *Times* Office.

"DOMESTIC."
AGENTS WANTED.—The whole world challenged to produce a Family Sewing-machine that will sew as light and as heavy; light running and easily operated; lock-stitch; noiseless; attachments unequaled.
DOMESTIC SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY,
No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN IN THE country, an unmarried man who understands plain gardening, care of horses and cows, and who would be generally useful; to a sober, industrious and willing man, a permanent place and fair wages would be guaranteed. Address, with references, Post-office Box No. 77, Castleton, Vt.

WANTED—APRIL 1, A SINGLE MAN WHO has had care of horses, and is good driver; also, good milker; able to assist in vegetable garden; must be obliging, sober, and industrious, and come well recommended. Address H. L. D., Post-office Box No. 109, Tarrytown on the Hudson, with reference and price.

AT SEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., corner 25th-st., are wanted a large number of servants to fill places now vacant, viz.: Lady's maids, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, nurses, and girls-of-all-work, Protestant and Catholic, City and country.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, FOR EXCELlent families, a number of superior girls and women, ladies' maids, nurses, seamstresses; and all cooks, chamber-maids, house-workers, American, English, Irish, Scotch, French, German, suited immediately.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted immediately at CARPENTER'S Select Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.; excellent situations now ready for all kinds of experienced servants; also for girls lately landed.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WILL GIVE out to responsible parties every description of white work for ladies, misses and children, embroidery, &c. Apply, with references, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, WITH good references, for the housework of an American family; four grown persons; No. 151 West 44th-st. Call two days.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL OR woman to go to the country, (twenty miles,) to assist in the house-work. Apply in the store, No. 54 Beekman-st., first floor.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE AND seamstress; City reference required. Apply between 12 and 2 at No. 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—AT ENGLEWOOD, N. J., A PROTestant nurse and plain sewer; one accustomed to the care of children. Apply this (Tuesday) morning from 10 to 2 o'clock at No. 158 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; ENGlish or French preferred. Apply between 12 and 2, or 6 and 8, at 20 East 37th-st., corner of Madison-av.

WANTED—A FARM HAND; ONE WHO understands milking. Apply to E. H. REEVES & CO., No. 187 Water-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROFESSED COOK A situation; has excellent references; also by a regular waitress, who has good City references; also, a Protestant infant's nurse, to take charge of child from its birth; also, a Scotch Protestant chamber-maid; City references; also, man and wife, one as coachman, other as professed cook; good references. Inquire in the French Office, 405 5th-av., corner 37th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both would prefer to go together in a private family; leave their present place in consequence of the family breaking up housekeeping; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 350 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS' situation, by an American woman, about 30; very respectable; good seamstress, experienced nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, or an invalid; very best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman, as seamstress; would go out by the week or month; would assist on dress-making; no objection to the country; good City reference. Apply at No. 10 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INTELLIgent, industrious girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; respectful and trustworthy; best references; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO REspectable Protestants, one as first-class laundress; can do fluting; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; have no objection to City or country; have the best reference from their last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 243 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable young woman, of neat, tidy habits, as cook; one who understands her business; best of City references can be given; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 439 1st-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

WANTED—A LADIES' MAID AND SEAMstress, or nurse and seamstress' situation; very respectable and a superior seamstress and dress-maker; operate on any machine; cuts and fits; dress hair; will travel, or seamstress alone; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, industrious, honest, faithful, sober married coachman, in City or country; will be generally useful; best of City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook, in a private family; understands both American and English cooking; five years' reference; no objections to a short distance in the country, Brooklyn preferred. No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITress, with excellent City references, a situation in the City; takes care of the silver and dining-room in style; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 149 East 38th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman as cook; is a good baker, and thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; City references. Call for two days at No. 348 East 20th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from birth; best City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 539 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A very respectable woman; highly recommended; nine years' City references; she is a thorough cook; meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastry, creams, jellies, side dishes; good baker. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class Scotch Protestant nurse; can bring an infant up from its birth; is a good plain sewer; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient first-class cook, who understands all kinds of French cooking; has unexceptionable City references. Call or address, for two days, No. 155 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning and larding, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and lady's maid, a situation on the 1st; understands her duties thoroughly; no objection to country; wages, $20. Apply at No. 392 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English girl, to do general house-work, in a small American family. Call at No. 327 East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EDUcated Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; would assist in light chamber-work or go to the country; best City reference. Apply at 58 West 15th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 156 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED INfant nurse (Protestant) a situation; is thoroughly competent; has several years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 210 West 19th-st, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as nurse and seamstress; understands dressing ladies' hair; best references from present employer. Call or address No. 9 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR laundress; can flute, polish, &c.; is willing to do chamber-work; can furnish the best of City references. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as first-class laundress; understands fluting and polishing; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent woman as cook; unexceptionable references from last employer. Call or address for two days No. 1,014 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO REspectable girls, one as first-class cook, the other as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 135 West 28th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable competent girl as laundress; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., rear house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 425 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER a few engagements to go out by the day; no objection to go to the country. Address Mme. S. M. LAFONTAINE, No. 234 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as first-class laundress, or laundress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Apply at No. 585 1st-av., between 33d and 34th sts., bakery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as first-rate cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has the best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 781 7th-av., near 52d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as plain cook in a private family; good City references. Inquire for two days at No. 253 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan girl a situation as nurse in a private family; is a good plain sewer; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 10 East 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as chamber-maid or to assist in the care of growing children and plain sewing. Call at No. 159 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class laundress; good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 85 Greenwich-av., corner of Bank-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class English cook; best City reference. Call at No. 163 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do house-work in a small family. Call at No. 205 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook in a private family; City references; City or country. Call at No. 391 8th-av.

ATTENTION!—THE NEW-YORK EMployment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., established fourteen years, furnishes capable and well-recommended Protestant and Catholic servants for country and City.

FAMILIES IN WANT OF FIRST-CLASS German, French, English, Scotch, Irish and American help, for City or country, can be suited at No. 138 6th-av., over the drug-store.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity, of the City or from the South, at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper by an American woman, who has had many years' experience in cooking, or would take care of a gentleman's house for the Summer; good references given. Call at No. 34 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROcure a situation for a middle-aged Protestant woman as nurse to grown children; is perfectly reliable; is a good plain seamstress; does embroidery and fine sewing; no objection to light chamber-work; good references. Call at No. 140 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work, or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call at No. 165 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as cook in a private family; understands meats, soups; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; also pastry; the best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 112 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waitress; thoroughly understands her duties; unexceptionable references. Call or address No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman to do chamber-work and plain sewing in a first-class private family; best of references given. Call at No. 267 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN lady as traveling companion; is fond of children; good references given and required. Call or address at No. 112 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and to assist in washing, or as chamber-maid and waitress. Call or address No. 313 West 44th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, FAITHful man and wife, situations on a farm or gentleman's place; the man is a good hostler, farm hand and plain gardener; the wife as cook, washer and ironer, or general servant; are desirable, smart servants, highly recommended; wages moderate. Apply to T. H. HENDRICKSON, No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a young man who thoroughly understands it in all its branches, and also understands horse-training; has eleven years' practice; ten years with first, and one with last employer, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. K., Hudson City, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a man of long experience; has a thorough knowledge of fruit, flowers, grapery, vines, &c.; understands hot-house, and the laying out of grounds; is also willing to make himself otherwise useful; will hire for moderate wages; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or gardener by a respectable young man; one child; can milk or do anything in the line of taste and improvement on any gentleman's place; thoroughly understands his business in either branch; two and a half years with last employer; references. Call or address H. F., No. 345 East 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG man, a situation as coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; country preferred; willing to assist in gardening, if required. Address J. A., No. 54½ West 32d-st., Up-town Advertisement office.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, fully competent to take the entire charge of a large dairy, truck or grain farm; dairy farm preferred; can give the best references; understands all kinds of machinery; married, two children. Address FARMER, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; has first-class reference from his last employer. Address P. C., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GROOM'S situation by a strictly sober man; a good groom and steady driver; will endeavor to please; has been in Europe this Winter; has the best of City reference; four years in last place. Address L., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and would make himself useful; does not drink or smoke; first-class reference from last and former employer. Address C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man a situation as coachman and groom; can milk; no objection to the country; first-class City reference from former and last employer. Call or address P. M., harness store, No. 399 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman by a respectable married man, who thoroughly understands his business; has the best City and country references from last employer. Address M. D., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION; small family; can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and capability; understands the proper management of hot-house grapes, fruit, flowers and vegetables. Address Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a young man, single; understands the care of greenhouses; hot and cold graperies, fruit, vegetables &c., the best of reference. Address for four days A. M. C., seed-store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; understands the management of hot and cold graperies, and gardening in all its branches; married, no family. Address T. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a Protestant man, in City or country, who understands his business thoroughly and will be found willing and obliging, with good City reference from last employer. Address J. B., Box 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDINER'S SITUATION BY a married man, who is competent to lay out and take full charge of a new place; wife understands the dairy. Address JAMES, at seed-store, No. 9 John-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener; understands greenhouse and stove-house plants; also, pines, hot and cold graperies, and can take the entire management of a gentleman's place. Address A. B., No. 9 John-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a smart, active man, who understands gardening; not afraid of work; any gentleman requiring such, will find the right man by addressing N. C., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FRENCHMAN, LATELY arrived from Paris, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is good at pastry and confectionary. Apply to M. MERCIER, cook at M. Duncan's, No. 249 5th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a practical man in all departments; hot and cold grapery, flowers and vegetables; good reference; is married; will go single; good wages required. Address B. B., seed-store, No. 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single, reliable man; is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of horse and cow; good City reference. Address GARDENER, Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTant man and wife; man as coachman or groom, wife as laundress; no objection to the country; no incumbrance; good reference. Apply for two days at harness-store, No. 20 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; understands green-houses, hot and cold graperies, flowers, fruit, vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man of long experience, who is a practical good gardener and agriculturist, understands care of horses, cows, &c.; good reference. Address M. N., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Englishman as valet and traveling servant to a gentleman going to Europe; good City references. Address by letter H. W. K., care Campwell & Gallway, 29th-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a respectable young man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; no objection to the country. Address COACHMAN, No. 436 6th-av., harness-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class French coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable references. Call or address R. D., No. 54½ West 32d-st., up-town advertisement office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant man, as coachman; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City reference. Call or address WM. B., No. 137 East 23d-st., in feed-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class single Protestant coachman; City or country; thoroughly understands his duties; unexceptionable City references from present employer. Call or address for two days No. 142 West 39th-st., stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER by a man of experience and competency; who thoroughly knows all the duties of the station; good City reference. Address W. K., No. 5 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE Protestant man as waiter in a private family; no objection to country; best City reference. Call or address for two days M. C., 475 6th-av., in drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a competent young man; can take full charge of a gentleman's place; has the best of reference from last employer. Address W. C., Box 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, (GERMAN,) a situation as first-class coachman a short distance from the City; good reference given from last employer. Address T. N., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by an American single man; understands the care of horses and plain gardening; good reference. Address M. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is an Englishman; best City references; no objection to the country. Address D. D., waiter, 334 6th-av., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan middle-aged man as receiving or delivery clerk, or collector; best of references given from down-town firms. Address F. S., Post-office Box 3,192.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—A gentleman of eight years' experience in earth and rock excavation on railroad construction desires an engagement; is willing to go South; is a good accountant; references good. Address D., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class gardener, Scotch, married; has good reference. Call or address R. G., seed-store, 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN IS ANXIOUS to procure a situation for his coachman, a first-class man, trustworthy in every respect, skillful with horses, a perfect driver. Address G. V., present employer, No. 205 Fulton-st., or No. 1,252 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a gentleman's family, or would go as second man in a first-class family. Address No. 62 Union-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; has been twenty years in last situation; understands the business fully, and has good reference. Address S. S., seed-store, 876 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class German coachman, after April 1; can be well recommended by his present employer. Address M. H., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS GERman man, a situation as coachman; refers for character and ability to his last employer. Address P. M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 2,832.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW J. WHITE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Andrew J. White, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of March, A. D. 1871.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
mh14-law3wTu*

NO. 2,776.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of Alden M. Butterfield and Charles H. Gordon, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Alden M. Butterfield and Charles H. Gordon, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of the said Alden M. Butterfield, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 1st day of March, A. D. 1871.
ERASTUS F. BROWN, Assignee.
mh14-law3wTu*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAMSHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, ARCTIC, PACIFIC, ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
5,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, and Cork Harbor the day following.

"OCEANIC," Capt. DIGBY MURRAY, is appointed to sail from New-York SATURDAY, April 15, at 2 P. M.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'S OFFICES, No. 19 Broadway, N. Y. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Abyssinia, Wedn., Mar. 29 | Calabria, Thursday, Mar. 30
Java, Wednesday, April 5 | Samaria, Saturday, April 1
Russia, Wedne., April 12 | Tripoli, Thursday, April 6
Cuba, Wednesday, April 19 | Parthia, Thursday, Apr. 20
China, Wednesday, April 26 | Batavia, Saturday, April 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris..........$145, gold.
Return Tickets..........$250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return Tickets..........$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA—DEtained until THURSDAY, 30th inst. Passengers embark at noon from Cunard Wharf, Jersey City. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Wednesday, March 29
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, April 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, May 6
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....Saturday, May 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

Sail every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY to and from Glasgow and Derry. Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark, to America, as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.

Columbia.....Sat., April 1 | Britannia.....Sat., April 22
Anglia.....Sat., April 8 | Europa.....Sat., April 29
Australia.....Sat., April 15 | India.....Sat., May 6

and an EXTRA STEAMER every other WEDNESDAY, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, April 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, April 4, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, April 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 15, 2 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,) CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........March 29, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN..April 5, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS.....April 12, at 12 M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.........April 15, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY.....April 19, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. April 26, at 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, April 1, at 1 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, April 8, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 30, steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. H. P. Conner, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, and connecting at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. Lapidge, touching at Manzanillo, Acapulco and San Diego, Cal., and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of 28th inst.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, April 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..........April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. May 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.........March 30
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS (via Nassau) Apr. 6
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.........April 13
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail April 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman, Wednesday, Mar. 29
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Sat., April 8
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.......Tuesday, April 18
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Fri., April 28
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Old line, low freight.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship RAPIDAN, E. WHITEHURST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, April 1, at 3 P. M. Freight taken for Mobile, Galveston, Lavacca, Indianola, and all points on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, to be reshipped at New-Orleans.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

Steam-ship LODONA will follow from Pier No. 20 East River, on SATURDAY, April 8. C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, March 30, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 31 N. R.—The steamer *Pelican* will leave for Lewes, Del., every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes every Saturday at 4 P. M., or on arrival of the train. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Corner Broadway and Warren-st.

CAPITAL - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four Per Cent. Interest on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest on Special Deposits for Six Months or Longer.
The Company is a Legal Depository.
Moneys Paid into Court, and Receives Moneys in Trust.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

EDWARD HAIGHT, Late President of the National Bank of the Commonwealth. | EDWARD HAIGHT, JR., Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall-st., corner of New-st., New-York.

We transact a general Banking Business, receiving deposits on which we allow interest and subject to check at sight.

As Agents of the United States Treasury, we are prepared to receive subscriptions to the New United States Loans.

We will buy or sell on commission all the issues of Government Securities, Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

Investment orders particularly attended to.

Collections made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.

Certificates of Deposits issued payable with interest and available at all business centres.

WELLS FARGO AND CO.,

PARIS, LONDON, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BANKERS AND EXPRESS FORWARDERS to all parts of the WORLD.

Credits for travelers, exchange and telegraphic transfers available everywhere.

Freight and packages to any portion of EUROPE at low rates.

Peculiar facilities for shipment of GOODS IN BOND, overland or by steamer, to the Western States and Territories, MEXICO, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CHINA, JAPAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.
25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

8 PER CENT. INTEREST FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, for sale by the undersigned.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Mortgage at the rate of $13,500 per mile. Road completed and open to the public. Price 97½ and accrued interest. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps, circulars, &c., on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD and their correspondents.

Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 70 BROADWAY, Issue Bills of Exchange, Commercial and Travelers' Credits on the principal cities of Europe. Credits arranged for against deposits of United States or other approved securities. Interest allowed on gold or currency deposits.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, Payable in GOLD or equivalent.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO., NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 1, 1871.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given, that we have this day designated by lot 26 Bonds, numbered as follows: 597, 398, 149, 89, 77, 585, 546, 322, 332, 420, 506, 404, 482, 57, 84, 303, 558, 563, 231, 313, 414, 169, 473, 474, 393, 264, of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage interest thereon will cease May 1, 1871.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

OFFICE OF LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 24, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of May next, between the hours of 11 o'clock in the forenoon and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed April 3 at 2 o'clock P. M. and opened May 4.

GEO. B. ELY, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, March 25, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 10, 1871, at the banking-house, corner of Bowery and Grand-st. Polls open from 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, JR., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 21, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXteen directors of this Company, constituting the second class, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 4th day of April prox., from 12 to 1 P. M.

W. HAXTUN, Secretary.

$300,000 TRUST FUNDS TO loan on first bond and mortgage on improved City and Brooklyn property: none but first-class applications received; first and second mortgages cashed. Address TRUSTEE, Box No. 3,983 Post-Office.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the National Life Insurance Company of New-York will be held at the Company's office, No. 212 Broadway, on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JOHN A. MORTIMORE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$100,000 in sums to suit. No bonus asked. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 31 Pine-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE, IN sums to suit. Bonds and mortgages cashed.

I. A. QUACKENBOSS, No. 58 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION, CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$25,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

PRICE UNTIL APRIL 1, 90 PER CENT IN CURRENCY.

FOR SALE.

CHOICE

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES

RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.

TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCKBROKER AND AUCTIONEER, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

The Accounts of Banks, Bankers, Merchants, and others, are solicited.

Interest allowed on Deposits.

Certificates of Deposit issued, available at all business centres.

Collections made on all points. Governments, Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., Bought and Sold on Commission. Liberal Advances made on Approved Securities.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING bonds, due April 1, 1871, will be, on and after that date, at our office:
CHICAGO AND ALTON INCOME BONDS, less Government tax.
DUBUQUE SOUTH WESTERN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
DETROIT AND PONTIAC FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, less Government tax.
ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, free Government tax.
M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 15, 1871.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A meeting of the stockholders of this Company, for the purpose of acting upon the proposed increase of the capital stock by the amount of $2,000,000, will be held at the office of the Company, 4th-av., corner of 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April next, at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer-books will be closed on Saturday, the 18th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, the 12th day of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ROBERT J. NIVEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, NO. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRteen Directors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of April next.

The polls will be open at 12 M., and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. on the 28th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 4th proximo.

JOSEPH F. JOY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., March 16, 1871.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 3, 1871, at No. 24 New-st., Room No. 27. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will be closed March 23, and be reopened April 5.

WM. S. THORN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GLOBE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of April. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ALFRED A. REEVES, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE STOCK for sale by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.
BROADWAY & 19TH ST.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will continue to sell ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 10 to $1 25; ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 and $2—the handsomest goods in the market, at these prices.

JUST RECEIVED,
SMYRNA, AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, AND FRENCH TOURNAY VELVET CARPETS.
WOVEN ENTIRE FOR ROOMS.

Also, large importations of all the various descriptions of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS, AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES,

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST.

FRINGED FRENCH SUITINGS.

The latest novelty, (not to be found in any other house.)

ALSO,

A large assortment of PLAIN and FANCY DRESS GOODS, BAPTISTE CLOTHS, FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC PRINTS, PERCALES, PIQUES, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Purchased since the capitulation, at an ENORMOUS SACRIFICE, which we will offer on MONDAY, March 27, at a SMALL ADVANCE ON THE COST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS,
DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES,
SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITINGS,
OVERCOATINGS,
FANCY CASSIMERES IN NEW STYLES AND COLORINGS,
FOR GENTLEMEN AND YOUTHS,
AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

HOSIERY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. have now open their full SPRING and SUMMER supply of
LADIES' REAL BALBRIGGAN HOSE, IN SANDAL LACE AND EMBROIDERED.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S IMITATION BALBRIGGAN HOSE.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SILK AND SPUN HOSE, IN TARTANS AND FANCY STRIPES.
ENGLISH AND GERMAN LISLE THREAD HOSE, PLAIN AND OPEN WORK.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY LISLE THREAD AND COTTON HOSE.
LADIES' SILK AND LISLE THREAD OPERA HOSE.
MEN'S COTTON, LISLE THREAD.
REAL AND IMITATION BALBRIGGAN.
PLAIN AND FANCY SILK HALF HOSE, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

UNDER-WEAR.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S SILK GAUZE AND GOSSAMER MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS; MEDICATED SCARLET DO., &c.,

AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NEW INDIA SHAWLS.

JUST RECEIVED, TWO CASES INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS, bought in Paris during the siege, AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
WILL BE OFFERED ON MONDAY, MARCH 27.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

WILL OPEN

ON MONDAY, MARCH 27,
150 CASES OF THE MOST DESIRABLE

BLACK DRESS GOODS

EVER IMPORTED,
at one-third below last season's prices, comprising

FRENCH CASHMERES,
HENRIETTA AND BOMBAZINE CLOTH,
TAMISE AND CRETONNE CLOTH,
PARISIENNE CRAPES AND VIENNA CLOTH,
FRENCH REPS AND GROS GRAIN CLOTH.

BOMBAZINES,

CRAPE CLOTH, 45 cents, former price 61 cents.

BLACK ALPACAS,

One lot 50 cents, former price 70 cents.
One lot 65 cents, former price 81 cents.
500 pieces IRON GRENADINES, from 30 cents per yard.

BLACK SILKS,

$1 10, $1 25, $1 30, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 10, $2 25, $2 45, $2 70, $3, &c.

JAPAN and CHINESE GOODS; NOVELTIES. COMPLETE SUITS FOR MOURNING, READY-MADE.

JACKSON'S,

BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

RICH LACES.

We now offer a full assorted stock of FINE EMBROIDERED BANDS, EDGINGS and INSERTINGS, POINT DUCHESSE, BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACES, BLACK THREAD and LLAMA SHAWLS and JACKETS.
SILK GIMPS and FRINGES, RIBBONS, SASHES, SCARFS and BOWS, in all the NEWEST SHADES; COLLARETTES, CAPES, &c., made up to order in LACE, MUSLIN and TULLE.
REGALIAS IN SILK AND LACE.

MILLER & GRANT,

No. 879 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts.

AT RICHARD MEARES',

6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,

NOW OPENING

NEW GOODS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT,

ATTRACTIONS IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, &c.
22-inch Heavy Gros Grain Black Silk, $1 50 and $1 75.
All Silk, fine color, worth $2 and $2 25.
Extra Fine and Heavy Black Silk, 24-inch, $2 and $2 20; worth $2 50 and $2 75.
Empress Cloths, Fine Goods, best colors, 50c. yard.
200 pieces Poplin Alpacas, 30c. yard.
200 pieces silk-stripe Grenadine, 30c. yard; worth 63c.
JAPANESE SILKS, SERGES AND POPLINS in the most desirable shades, at very attractive prices.
OUR UNDER-CLOTHING AND CORSET DEPARTMENTS
are now supplied with all the latest and most favorite styles.
Excellent Chemises and Drawers, 75c., 88c. and $1.
Night-gowns, trimmed and tucked, $1, $1 25 and $1 38.
Fine French wove and hand-made Corsets, 75c., 88c. and $1,
with about twenty-five different styles of finer goods, including all the popular makes.
Hoop-skirts and Paniers, full assortment.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Now opening all the leading makes of Shirting and Sheeting Muslin at wholesale rates.
Linen Napkins, large size, $1, $1 25 and $1 38 dozen.
Huck Towels, all linen, $1 50, $1 72 and $2 dozen.
Marseilles Quilts, Toilet Covers and Tidies, full line.
Fine Striped and Figured Marseilles and Piques, 20c.
Much better goods, 22c. and 25c. yard.
HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
In all the seasonable makes.
GENTS' AND YOUTHS' DRESS SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
Dress Trimmings, Pasmenteries, Gimps and Buttons.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS, NECKTIES, &c.
An entire new assortment, including the latest novelties,
AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
French Flowers, Feathers, Bonnet Frames and Straw Goods, all the New Styles for Spring wear, with constant additions of the latest NOVELTIES AS SOON AS INTRODUCED IN THE MARKET.

Early in April, on completion of store alterations, I will open with a very large and elegant assortment of SUMMER GOODS.
More choice and richer than any hitherto procurable on 6th-av.
DUE NOTICE OF WHICH WILL BE GIVEN IN THE PAPERS.

RICHARD MEARES, Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.

R. H. MACY.

A fine assortment of RIBBONS AND VELVETS, REAL LACE GOODS, FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES, HOUSE-KEEPING AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, FANCY GOODS, BOOKS, &c., At Popular Prices. 14th-st. and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING IN East 18th-st., convenient to Gramercy, Clarendon, Everett, Westminster and other hotels, would rent, without board, to a single gentleman a large front room, bedroom communicating. Those wishing first-class accommodations may address, with name, "H," Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING on 30th-st., east of Madison-av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, having all modern improvements, and on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address, with name, G. K., box No. 128 *Times* office.

TO LET—ON THE SECOND OR THIRD floor, a suite of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen who can afford to pay liberally for a quiet, comfortable home; references given and required. Apply at No. 48 East 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

HANDSOMELY AND NEWLY FURnished suite of three or four rooms, together or separately; bath, &c., on floor; private table if desired; by season or year, at moderate terms; references exchanges. Apply at No. 46 East 21st-st.

NO. 16 5TH-AV.—A HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite of apartments, with or without board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOM, ON third floor, front, to let, to a gentleman, without meals; private family. No. 73 Lexington-av.

NO. 45 WEST 22D-ST.—A SUITE OF handsome apartments on second floor, with board; terms moderate; also, two single rooms.

DRY GOODS.

1871. FASHIONS 1871.

FOR

Spring and Summer

The ladies of New-York and vicinity are respectfully invited to examine, on THURSDAY, MARCH 30, a full and elegant assortment of

SACKS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

LLAMA LACE POINTS, SACKS, &c.,

from the leading houses in Europe, imported expressly for our retail trade.

ALSO,

SACKS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, &c.,

OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE. They are also requested to inspect our

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

where we shall offer many novelties just received, and which have never before been exhibited, viz.:
LADIES' DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS.
LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE.
LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET-COVERS, CORSETS.
UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES.
HATS, CAPS, INFANT'S WARDROBES.
BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, BOYS' SUITS, &c., &c.

Having secured the services of a first-class dressmaker, we are prepared to offer unusual advantages to our lady patrons.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

SPRING STRAW GOODS,
ALL THE NOVELTIES.
TWO DELIVERIES DAILY.
LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY TO SELECT FROM.
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

AT E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

7 DAYS LONGER

WE WILL CONTINUE SELLING OFF OUR STOCK.
COST NO GUIDE TO SELLING PRICES.
ALL OUR SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c.
ALL OUR YANKEE NOTIONS, FANCY AND HAIR GOODS, CORSETS, JEWELRY, DRESS TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, NEEDLE-WORKS, EDGINGS, INSERTINGS, BANDS, &c.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HEMSTITCH, 10, 12, 15, 18 AND 21 CENTS.
COLLARS, CUFFS, REAL LACES, FLOWERS, &c.
FEATHERS, HOSIERY, UNDERVESTS, &c.

KID GLOVES,

50 CENTS, 75 CENTS, $1.
2 BUTTONS, $1; VERY BEST, $2 10.
WE HOPE TO HAVE OUR EXTENSION OF PREMISES COMPLETED SHORTLY.
CHEAP GOODS NOW.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,

NOS. 309, 311, 311½ GRAND; NOS. 66, 68 AND 70 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world, THE ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41, North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., as follows:

Leave New-York.		Leave Red Bank.	
Tuesday, 21st...	3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 21st....	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 23d...	9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 22d.	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 25th...	10:30 A. M.	Friday, 24th....	8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 28th...	11:30 A. M.	Monday, 27th....	8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 30th.	1:00 P. M.	Wed'sday, 29th.	10:00 A. M.
Saturday, Ap'l 1,	3:30 P. M.	Friday, 31st....	12:00 M.

REGULAR EVENING LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY, at 6 o'clock; fare 50 cents, berths 50 cents; state-rooms $1. Steamers leave daily (Saturdays excepted,) from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.) These splendid steamers connect at Albany and Troy with all railroads for the West and North. Through tickets issued and baggage checked to destination.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads: fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon every day, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:00 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached, for Rochester and Buffalo, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
7:00 A. M. and 2 and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:00 A. M., 4:15 and 6:40 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 6:10 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:40, 7:20, 9:10 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:00, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1870.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SUPERB LANDAU, BUT little used, and in perfect order. Also a park phaeton in good order. Apply at stable, 111 West 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, (EXCEPT SATURDAY NIGHT,)
AND ON SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.
until further notice, will be produced Mr. T. W. Robertson's last comedy, entitled
BIRTH.

Produced with new and appropriate scenery and new music.

Messrs. LESTER WALLACK, FISHER, RINGGOLD, WILLIAMSON, LEONARD, CURRAN, PECK, QUIGLEY, Mesdames BARRY, TRACY, BLAISDELL, CLAYTON, HAYDEN, ROWE, ROWLAND, CLARKE, McCORMICK and others.

ACT I.
THE FACTORY....IN THE VALLEY.
ACT II.
THE CASTLE....ON THE HEIGHTS.
ACT III.
THE KEEP....IN THE DEPTHS.

ON SATURDAY EVENING will be produced, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS THEATRE, Bayle Bernard's best comedy,
THE NERVOUS MAN.
Also, the comedietta,
THE UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

In preparation, a new comedy, now playing with immense success in London. Also in preparation, and to be presented for the first time in four years, ROSEDALE.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF
MR. AUGUSTIN DALY'S
TOTALLY ORIGINAL DRAMA OF CONTEMPORANEOUS SOCIETY, ENTITLED,

HORIZON.

G. L. FOX as SUNDOWN ROWSE.
AGNES ETHEL as MEDDIE, By permission of Augustin Daly, Esq.

The play presented with elaborate scenic aids and magnificent panoramic effects, by Mr. J. E. HAYES, and a company selected for its special fitness to the life-like personages represented.

Matinees every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT,
FIRST PRODUCTION
OF
JEZEBEL.

Boucicault's last brilliant London sensation. Characters by Mr. Harkins, Mr. Davidge, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Parkes, Mr. De Vere, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Beekman, Miss Clara Morris, Linda Deitz, Kate Claxton and Nellie Mortimer. Original music by Stoepel. Entirely new scenery by Roberts, and magnificent costumes a la mode.

JEZEBEL MATINEE SATURDAY at 1½.

In rehearsal, MARRIED FOR MONEY, PATTER vs. CLATTER, and other brilliant and famous comedies, in which Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS will appear.

A SERIES OF GRAND DIAMOND GIFT CONCERTS will be held in Washington, D. C., commencing on the 3d day of May, 1871, the profits of which will be devoted to the relief of the victims of the French war; 100,000 tickets, and no more, will be sold, numbered from 1 to 100,000; $660,000 worth of diamonds of the very finest quality, warranted by a diamond house, second to none in existence, will be given to holders of tickets without reservation, whether absent or present. This magnificent collection, which is the largest and most valuable in America, is catalogued as follows: One Imperial set, breast-pin and ear-rings (warranted to be the finest in America,) worth $60,000; one magnificent full set, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $37,000; one similar set worth $22,000; one solitaire diamond ring worth $18,000; one magnificent set of solitaire diamond studs, worth $10,000; one beautiful lady's full set cluster, breast-pin, ear-rings and bracelets, worth $5,000; 9,980 sets and separate articles in all, ranging in value from $25 to $30,000 each. The proportion between the gifts and tickets is unquestionably the most favorable ever presented. The most satisfactory and authentic proofs of all our assertions, from the highest and most responsible sources and evidences of the full protection of the public, will be found in the hands of agents in all principal cities.

Orders for tickets or information addressed to our New-York office will receive prompt attention.

For particulars see circulars.

National Bank of the Republic, depository.

TICKETS, $5.

J. L. ROBERTSON & CO., Agents.

Tickets for sale in New-York at P. C. Devlin's, No. 2 Wall-st.

EUROPEAN EXCURSION.

Excursion to Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, June 1. Procure information from AUGUST PETERSOHN, Manager, No. 3 Bowling-green.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS' COLLECtion of 100 pictures, now on exhibition, free, day and evening, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., will be sold WEDNESDAY NIGHT, March 29.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.)

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING CLASSES

For ladies, gentlemen or children. Mornings, afternoons or evenings. Now receiving pupils. At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., or No. 681 5th-av.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

DIVIDENDS.

HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD OFFICE, HARTFORD, March 23, 1871.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of $3 on each share of Full Stock, and $1 50 on each share Scrip Stock, free of Government tax, standing on the books the 25th inst., has been declared by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on SATURDAY, the 1st day of April next.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th of March to the 1st of April, both days inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R. COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, March 10, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 15th day of April next, at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., New-York. They have also declared a like Dividend of Four (4) per Cent on the consolidation certificates of the Company, payable on the same day, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the 21st day of March instant, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 17th day of April next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on the 17th day of April next to the shareholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered on the books of the Company as such on the closing of the transfer-books. The transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th day of April, and reopened on the morning of the 18th day of April prox. Holders of outstanding convertible scrip are notified to send the same in for conversion into stock previous to the date for closing the transfer-books.

FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF ALABAMA, March 18, 1871.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST AND SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of the Western Railroad Company of Alabama, due on the 1st day of April next, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.

CHARLES T. POLLARD, President.

CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD CO., NO. 38 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, March 20, 1871.

THE INTEREST COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad Company, due April 1, will be paid in gold on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st.

F. E. JONES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railway Company, due 1st of April, proximo, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1, 1871, on the Land Grant Bonds of this Company will be paid at their office, No. 46 Sears' Buildings, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., New-York.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS ON BONDS OF THE Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway Company, due 1st April, prox., will be paid at the office of Messrs. Turner Bros. on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, March 15, 1871.

THE INTEREST DUE APRIL 1, prox., on bonds of the Oregon and California Railroad Company will be paid at our office on and after that date.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due April 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FELIX INGOLDSBY, late of the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 45 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 22d day of September, 1870.

FELIX E. O'ROURKE, GEORGE FORD, } Executors.

s27-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against TRACY H. HARRIS, late of the City of New-York, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 165 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next, 1871.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of September, 1870.

SIDNEY B. HARRIS, Executor.

s27-law6mTu*

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LAST WEEK
of Shakespeare's grand tragedy of
OTHELLO.
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHTS,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH..........as..........IAGO
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT......as.....OTHELLO
Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday Matinee, } Mr. ED. BOOTH as OTHELLO, Mr. L. BARRETT...as....IAGO

Messrs. Sheridan, Anderson, Fenno, Pateman, Pitos, Decker, Howson, Mesdames De Bar, Pateman, Vultee.

Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music store, No. 711 Broadway.

ON MONDAY NEXT, APRIL 3,
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH......as......BERTUCCIO
IN THE FOOL'S REVENGE.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT......as.....HAMLET
(for the first time in New-York.)
In active preparation,
A WINTER'S TALE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE BLACK CROOK.
THE WONDERFUL MAJILTONS,
THE SKATERS, THE RUNNELLS,
PROFESSOR NELSON AND HIS SONS,
AND ALL THE GRAND FEATURES.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1½.
On MONDAY, April 10, will be presented the Great Shakespearean pageant of RICHARD III.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

THE LINGARDS
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

GREAT SUCCESS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
THIS EVENING AT 8,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON.
AT TWO TODAY
THE HIDDEN HAND.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

L. B. LENT..........(14th-st.)..........Director
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2½. EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
FIRST WEEK IN AMERICA OF THE WONDERFUL
CYNOCEPHALUS,

An animal whose equestrianism contains so many elements of surprise, that it cannot fail to awaken a sensation in New-York equal to that created in Paris and London by its singular performances, rivaling, as they do, the greatest efforts of the best human riders.

ALL THE SUPERB ARTISTS IN THEIR EXCITING FEATS OF EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC SKILL.

Admission, 50 cents; children under ten years, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; children, 50 cents.

HARLEM TO CITY HALL IN 15 MINUTES.

Now is the time to strike for quick transit.

The people who are tired of hanging on the straps by the hour
ARE INVITED TO A MASS MEETING
AT IRVING HALL, IRVING-PLACE, corner 15th-st.,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 28, at 7½ o'clock,
IN FAVOR OF
THE BROADWAY UNDERGROUND ROAD, (the Beach transit,) now before the GOVERNOR.

This is the crisis, when the voice of the people can be heard, and when they ought to speak.

This meeting is called by the West Side Association—
JAS. F. RUGGLES, Secretary. WM. R. MARTIN, President.
By the East Side Association—
J. E. BRUSH, Secretary. CHARLES CRARY, President.
And by the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards Citizens' Association—
GEO. D. ARMSTRONG, Secretary. JOHN FOLEY, President.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF POPULAR SCIENTIFIC lectures, illustrated with numerous and brilliant experiments will be delivered at the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., beginning with WEDNESDAY, March 29, and continuing each successive week to June 7. The subjects will be—*Light*, by President HENRY MORTON; *The Atmosphere*, by Prof. B. SILLIMAN; *The Spectroscope*, by Prof. G. F. BARKER; *Sound*, by Dr. J. SOLIS COHEN; and *Magnetism*, by Prof. A. M. MAYER. Course tickets, $1; single tickets, 25 cents.

PROF. CHANDLER, OF THE SCHOOL of Mines, will deliver his lecture on *Spectrum Analysis, and the Chemistry of Other Worlds*, in the Hall of Rutgers College, No. 489 5th-av., TUESDAY EVENING, March 28, at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Free Church of St. Matthias. Admission, 50 cents.

SAVINGS BANKS.

National Savings Bank.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, (Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

DEPOSITS OVER $2,250,000.

NEW-YORK BRANCH,
185 BLEECKER-STREET.

INTEREST paid or compounded, free of all taxes, THREE TIMES in each year, or every THIRTY DAYS, as depositors prefer.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest from date of each deposit on sums of $50 and upward.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

All accounts strictly private and confidential.

All deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due. Call or send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made now will draw interest from April 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 268 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $5 to $10,000. Money deposited NOW or on April 1 draws interest from April 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from APRIL 1, at the rate of six per cent., on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited on balance in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

MARBLE, FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upward.
One dollar received.
INTEREST COMMENCES APRIL 1 on deposits made now, and is payable in July.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

Chatham-square and New-Bowery.

Assets..........$2,941,338 55
Deposits, inc. int..........2,752,378 43

Deposits made on or before April 1 will be entitled to interest as from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. Money deposited now will draw interest from April 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $3,670,343 83.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

OFFICE OF H. FELLOWES & CO., No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. FELLOWES, JR.
BIRNEY FELLOWES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is FELLOWES & CO.; that the general business intended to be transacted by such partnership is a general stock, commission and brokerage business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in said business are CORNELIUS FELLOWES, JR., BIRNEY FELLOWES and DAVID P. MORGAN; that the said CORNELIUS FELLOWES, JR., and BIRNEY FELLOWES are general partners, and severally reside in the village of New-Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the said DAVID P. MORGAN is a special partner, and his place of residence is also at the said village of Edgewater, County of Richmond, and State of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said DAVID P. MORGAN has contributed to the common stock is as follows, viz.: the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the third day of March, A. D. 1871, and the day at which it will terminate is the first day of January, A. D. 1872.

C. FELLOWES, JR., BIRNEY FELLOWES, } General Partners.
DAVID P. MORGAN, Special Partner.
[Internal revenue stamp 5 cents cancelled]
Dated NEW-YORK, March 3, 1871.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 27, 1871.

MR. J. DICKINSON CONDICT HAS this day withdrawn from our firm.

CONDICT & CO.

THE ERIE TRIALS.

More Decisions Against Fisk, Gould and Company.

The Suit to Recover $1,000,000 from Vanderbilt—The Commodore Triumphant—Testimony of Daniel Drew—Judge Barnard's Opinion.

The case of the Erie Railway Company against Cornelius Vanderbilt came up, pursuant to adjournment, yesterday, before Judge Barnard, holding Special Term of the Supreme Court, in the room of the Board of Supervisors. It will be recollected by the readers of the Times that this suit was commenced by the Erie Company under the régime of Fisk, Jr., and his friends, to compel Cornelius Vanderbilt to take back 50,000 shares of stock surrendered to the Company in a settlement made by him with it while under the management of Work, Drew, Schell and others; to give up three and a half millions of dollars paid him for the 50,000 shares of stock on the transfer; and also to compel him to pay back $1,000,000 alleged to have been paid him on the same compromise over and above the market value of the stock. The trial was commenced before Judge Barnard several months since, and early in its progress Judge Barnard decided that he could only entertain the suit so far as it was sought thereby to recover the one million of dollars alleged to have been overpaid to Vanderbilt, and which, it was claimed by plaintiffs, had been paid without lawful authority on the part of the then Directors. After a large amount of testimony had been taken, all of which appeared in the columns of this paper at the time, Judge Barnard adjourned the hearing until yesterday.

At the opening of the Court, yesterday, counsel for the respective parties appeared, Mr. Beach representing the defendant, and David Dudley Field the plaintiff.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL DREW.

On the part of defendant, Mr. Beach called Daniel Drew, who testified as follows:

Q.—You were at the settlement at Mr. Pierrepont's house, spoken of by Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk in their evidence? A.—Yes.

Q.—You had had in New-Jersey bonds or the proceeds of bonds belonging to the Erie Railway Company in your possession? A.—Bonds.

Q.—Bonds or money of the Erie Railway Company? A.—O, yes, Sir, I had money—securities.

Q.—Did you, in that interview in Mr. Pierrepont's, tell Mr. Gould or Mr. Fisk that that money, or any portion of that money, or of any bonds which you might convert into money, you was going to give to Commodore Vanderbilt? [Objected to as leading, and excluded.]

Q.—Did you deliver any money belonging to the Erie Railway Company into the hands of Commodore Vanderbilt? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you propose, at any time, to do so? A.—Never.

Q.—Did you say, at any time, that you intended to do so? A.—Never.

Q.—At the interview at Mr. Pierrepont's house did Mr. Fisk ask you what was the nature of that interview, and did you reply that you were arranging the law suits, and did he ask you what under heaven you was arranging them for, or anything in substance to that effect? [Objected to, and ruled out.]

Q.—Upon that occasion did Mr. Fisk ask you, in words or substance, what under heaven you were arranging those suits for? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember he did; I don't think he did.

Q.—Did he on that occasion tell you, in words or substance, that there were members in the Board that strongly objected to any settlement? A.—I don't recollect that he did.

Q.—Did you at that time tell him that you had been talking with the Commodore, but did not seem to arrive at any satisfactory resolution; that you had made two or three trades, or anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember any such conversation; I don't think there was any such conversation.

Q.—Did you tell him at that time that they—that is, you and those proposing a settlement—had got a majority of the Board, and could carry it through the Board? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Fisk upon that occasion tell you that he had been fighting this settlement for six or seven months, or anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir, I don't think he did.

Q.—Did he tell you this, or in substance this: "You know that for nine weeks, while I was in Jersey, that I scarcely took off my clothes to keep this money from being stolen, and I could not see any reason why we should not fight that position the same then as we fought in Jersey; that we had fought against all of them to prevent this money from being taken out in any shape or manner." [Objected to and ruled out.]

Q.—Did you, on that occasion, come to Mr. Fisk with tears in your eyes, and ask him if he would not consent to the settlement? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Mr. Fisk states that upon that occasion you came to him, and he speaks thus in regard to you: "The old gentleman was a little weaker. He went on to tell what he suffered during his pilgrimage in New-Jersey." Did any such thing happen? A.—No, Sir; I don't think there was any such talk at all.

By Mr. Field—Q.—What did you go to Mr. Pierrepont's house for? A.—I had a notice to meet there from the President, Mr. Eldridge; I did not know when I went there what the meeting was for; I did not know it was for a settlement.

Q.—Had you no idea what it was for? A.—Well, he sent me a note to meet him there, and after I got there—

Q.—No, before you got there, had you any idea of what it was for? A.—No, Sir, I can't say that I had; no, I had no idea what it was for, only to meet Mr. Eldridge and some of the other people there.

Q.—Who were the other people you were to meet? A.—Some of the directors.

Q.—Who? A.—I suppose all of the directors were notified.

Q.—Do you suppose all of them were notified? A.—I suppose they were.

Q.—Who did you suppose were not notified? A.—I did not know but they were all notified; I did not know anything about that until I got there.

Q.—When you got there who did you find? A.—I think Thompson and Eldridge were there; I know Mr. Fisk and Mr. Gould came there some little time after we got there.

Q.—I am not asking you that? A.—You asked me who was there.

Q.—No I did not; I asked you whom you found there? A.—Well, I found Mr. Eldridge there, and Mr. Thompson was there when I got there, I think; it is so long ago I don't remember all of them.

Q.—Do you remember anybody else but Thompson and Eldridge? A.—I remember every one was there, and Mr. Fisk came there——

Q.—When you got there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anybody else when you got there excepting those two persons? A.—I declare I don't remember; there were others there, I think; there must have been.

Q.—But you don't remember one of them? A.—No, I don't now.

Q.—Do you remember what anybody said at that meeting before Fisk and Gould came in? A.—I remember that Mr. Eldridge had a proposition to make—a settlement of this whole matter—these lawsuits and all this.

Q.—Now you remember that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did he read it from a paper or state it verbally? A.—That I don't remember. I don't remember whether he read it from a paper. I know he stated that amount, and I know I objected to it, and stated I would not agree to any such thing.

Q.—Any such amount for a settlement? A.—No; I said I would not.

Q.—You said you would not? A.—Yes.

Q.—What amount did he state he had agreed upon? A.—That I don't remember.

Q.—Don't you know how many dollars? A.—It was several hundred thousand dollars to settle all these suits.

Q.—To whom were the several hundred thousand dollars to be paid? Did he say? A.—I think Mr. Schell was to receive a certain amount.

Q.—Was any to be paid to any other person than Mr. Schell? A.—Yes, the receiver, I think; he was to receive so and so.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—I can't remember; I know the amount was very large.

Q.—That is enough that you don't remember telling him, and I am content. You said that you would not agree to any such thing? A.—I did at first.

Q.—Did you finally agree to it? A.—Well, I told Mr. Eldridge that if the directors would all agree to it, or a majority of them, I supposed I would have to do it.

Q.—Which did you say, that if the Directors would agree, "all of them" or a "majority of them," because you have used both expressions; which did you say? A.—I don't know.

Q.—You don't know if you said you would do it if they all agree or whether you said you would do it if a majority of them would agree? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How long had you been together before Gould and Fisk came in there? A.—Perhaps it was half an hour before they came in after I got there.

Q.—When you got there you found the other gentlemen there? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were Gould and Fisk expected there that evening? A.—That I don't know; I did not know they were until they came.

Q.—You heard no intimation that they were expected? A.—No, I had not heard from Mr. Eldridge.

Q.—When they came in what was the first thing that they said? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you know which one of them spoke first? A.—No, I don't remember.

Q.—The one that did speak, didn't he say what are you doing "here?" A.—I don't remember that.

Q.—Will you say that that was not exactly the language used? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember enough about it to say that that was not it? A.—I don't remember they said any such thing.

Q.—Do you remember anything that Gould and Fisk, or either of them, said in that interview? A.—I don't know that I do exactly. I know Mr. Eldridge got up a paper, and they all signed his paper—the directors that were there.

Q.—I don't ask you about the paper got up, but I ask you if you remember anything that Gould and Fisk, or either of them, said at that interview? A.—No; I don't know that I know; I don't remember.

Q.—Did you not come to New-York from Jersey on one or more occasions with the money which you had in your hands, the proceeds of the bonds that had been sold? A.—I did at one time; yes, sir, I brought that money to New-York.

Q.—Didn't you bring it on more than one occasion? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—When you came here on that occasion did you see Mr. Vanderbilt? A.—Not when I brought the money; I did not see him when I brought the money; I saw him at different times, but he never knew that I brought the money.

Q.—When you did see him, did you not converse with him about the money? A.—No, Sir, never that I remember.

Q.—Didn't he ask you what had become of the money? A.—No, sir, I don't remember that he did.

Q.—And you made no statement about it? A.—I don't remember that he ever talked with me about the money; I don't remember that he did; I think he did; I told you, Mr. Field, I think, at one time he did say I ought to take that money and deposit it in a Trust Company; I think he said that once; whether that was before or after I don't remember.

Q.—When was that—in one of your interviews with him? A.—Yes, I saw him several times.

Q.—What did you say in answer to that suggestion? A.—I told him I could not do that.

Q.—What did he then say? A.—He said I acted very foolishly in going there, and all this; that was about all that passed between him and me.

Mr. Beach here said he had expected to recall Commodore Vanderbilt to contradict some statements of Messrs. Fisk and Gould, but Mr. Vanderbilt had been ill with a rheumatic affection for a week; and though he had last night sent a message that he would try to be present this morning, he had sent another saying he would not be able to be down. But they did not desire to delay the trial on that account, and therefore closed the case on the part of the defense.

Mr. Field said he was through with his testimony.

Mr. Beach then moved to dismiss the complaint on the grounds he had previously urged, on the merits, and on the additional ground that it appeared by the proof that the purchase of the stock from the Commodore was a portion of a legitimate compromise in settlement of doubtful claims.

Mr. Field presented some findings of fact which he claimed to be made out by the evidence.

JUDGE BARNARD DISMISSES THE SUIT.

Mr. Justice Barnard said: With the exception of certain portions of your sixth finding, the facts as proved upon the trial, I suppose would justify most of the findings of fact, but since the last meeting I have had occasion to examine this matter very carefully, and have come to the following conclusion: I thought at that time, when the motion was made for a nonsuit, that, *prima-facie*, the plaintiff had made out a case against the defendant to recover the sum of $1,000,000. That, however, depended upon two questions. First, the question of fraud, and, second, the question of law as to the powers of the Company to compromise and effect a settlement. After having examined very carefully the complaint and the answer and the testimony, I have come to the conclusion looking at the allegations in the complaint which were, and on which the right of the plaintiff to recover against the defendant is claimed, I find that it is charged that the defendant obtained stock, bonds and money amounting to some millions of dollars belonging to the plaintiff, as charged therein. Another allegation, that he obtained possession of the bonds, stocks and money by artifice, trick or fraud, or by the influence with or control over the Board of Direction, or some of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company; also the fear created in the minds of some of the then officers of the Company, to effect this settlement. It is alleged further in the complaint that the Company had no power to make the agreement as therein set forth, and no power to enter into this compromise at all with Work, Schell and the defendant; that it was in fraud of the stockholders of the Company, the making of such a settlement, and that two of the directors, Gould and Fisk, opposed it. Now, in regard to the allegation of fraud, I am utterly unable to find any, not even the slightest evidence, because it appears from the testimony that at that time the present plaintiffs were engaged in a series of expensive, long and protracted litigations. These suits were brought by different people, some of whom were controlled by the defendant, to recover large sums of money which they believed legally they had a right to recover, and would recover. That Company wished to get rid of these litigations and to use its property, then under injunction, and to go on with its legitimate business, and, at a meeting of the Board of Directors, duly convened, and by a majority vote thereof, fifteen out of seventeen, Fisk and Gould voting in the negative, which, of course, makes no difference, for a majority of the Board of Directors of a corporation would have power to bind the minority. I find at a meeting, duly convened, of the directors, that that subject was properly brought before them, and they directed this compromise. There was no fraud whatever in it, no undue influence, no control exercised. Nothing whatever was done injurious to the stockholders, but, on the contrary, it was beneficial to them. There can be no question in regard to the Erie Railroad Company having the power to retire their own stock, and to buy their bonds or their own property whenever they have the money to do so. They are specially excepted by the third section of the General Railroad act, from that provision that permits railroad companies from buying or retiring their own stock. The fact that two of the Directors, Fisk and Gould, voted in the negative against this settlement would have no material weight that I know of—no more weight than if eight out of the seventeen had voted the same as these two men. There was no law to prevent the action of the majority being good. On looking at it in that light, I have come to the conclusion that this action cannot be maintained. There is no fraud proved on the part of the defendant or of any of his officers, nothing but what he had a legitimate and proper right to do, so far as the settlement was concerned. The officers of the Company had a right to settle these litigations. It was their duty to do so. It was a good settlement, and it was one that would benefit and has benefited and, I presume, will benefit the stockholders. The plaintiffs, at the time this suit was brought, were governed and controlled by a new set of officers, who thought that in the performance of their duty they should make an effort to recover for the benefit of the stockholders this large sum of money they deemed improperly subtracted from their hands. They commenced this suit in good faith, and I don't think it would be proper to punish them any more by fining them with costs, because it seems to have been a mistake—an honest mistake on the part of the plaintiffs at the outset, when they commenced it. The complaint is therefore dismissed without costs.

Mr. Field—I would ask if the Court thinks it was lawful for Commodore Vanderbilt to receive $1,000,000 for settling those suits?

Judge Barnard—I think in compromising he had a right to receive such sum of money as would compensate him for the trouble he had taken.

The Suit of Joslyn Against Fisk and Others—Judge Ingraham's Decision—The Case to Proceed in the Court of Common Pleas—The Opera-House and its Rents Still Under Attachment.

The subjoined is a decision just rendered by Judge Ingraham, and dissented from by Judge Cardozo, in the case of Joslyn *vs.* Jas. Fisk, Jr., et al., on the removal of the suit from the Court of Common Pleas. As Judge Barnard, in the Court below granted the removal, he could not sit in Bench, (or General Term,) and the other Judges being divided, the case goes to the Second Circuit, (Brooklyn,) for reargument. Meanwhile, the suit goes on in the Common Pleas, and the Grand Opera-house and its rents remain under attachment as the property of the "non-resident" Fisk, Jr.:

Orlando W. Joslyn et al. *vs.* James Fisk, Jr., and others.—Ingraham, P. J.—In this action, and four others pending in the New-York Common Pleas, and eleven pending in the Superior Court, motions were made to have the same removed into the Supreme Court. Five actions of the same character against the same defendants had been commenced in this Court. The reasons stated in the affidavit on which the motion was made for the removal of the causes, were that the defendants had a good defense; that the amount of damages claimed was large; that the actions were similar in character; that the transactions took place under similar circumstances, and the grounds of defense are substantially the same; that the several actions involve difficult questions of law, and the trial will be prolonged; that five similar actions had been brought in the Supreme Court, in which one or more of the questions of law involved had been submitted to the Court but not decided, and stating also the questions of law so raised. Upon these facts the Court granted the motion removing all the causes into this Court. The plaintiffs in the actions pending in the Common Pleas appealed to this Court.

Joseph R. Flanders, James Betts Metcalf, for appellants; David Dudley Field, for respondents.

The provision of the Code under which this motion is made is contained in the thirty-third section, and is as follows, viz.:

"The Supreme Court may remove into that Court any action brought under this subdivision, and pending in the Superior Court or Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and may change the place of trial therein, as if such action had been commenced in the Supreme Court." The objection taken to the granting of this motion was, that this Court had no power to remove a cause from either of these Courts, under this section, unless it appears that the motion is made for the purpose of changing the place of trial to some other county than that of New-York. On first reading this section, it may be supposed that the power of removal was intended to be general, and might be exercised irrespective of the question of change of the place of trial, but upon a more careful examination of the provisions of the statutes on this subject, I am led to a different conclusion. Prior to the adoption of the Code, the jurisdiction of the New-York Common Pleas extended to all local actions arising within the County of New-York, and all transitory actions, although the same may not have arisen within such county, (2 R. S. 208 M. P. sec. 1,) subject to removal by the Supreme Court when the debt or damages claimed exceeded the sum of $500. (2 R. S. M. P. 2[illegible], sec. 1.) By an act passed in 1830, authority was given to the Supreme Court to remove from the Common Pleas any transitory action pending in that Court, in which the trial should be had elsewhere than in the County of New-York. (Session laws 1830, ch. 186, p. 208.) The effect of these laws was to give to the Supreme Court power to remove any action in which the damages exceeded $500, and any transitory action where the place of trial should be changed. This removal at that time was prohibited in actions pending in the Supreme Court before final judgments, excepting in cases in which a transitory action pending in that Court ought to be tried in another county, and in such case the Supreme Court had authority to make an order to remove the cause in the same manner as if the action was pending in the Supreme Court. (Act establishing Superior Court, Session 1828, ch. 137, p. 141.) By an act passed Session laws 1844, ch. 32, p. 30, the provisions of the last-cited statute, as contained in section 15, were extended and made applicable to the Court of Common Pleas. After the passage of this act, no cause could be removed from either Court, except for the purpose of changing the place of trial. This continued to be the law as to these Courts until the adoption of the Code of Procedure in 1848. In the Code, as originally adopted, the jurisdiction of these Courts was continued as it then existed, with some additional powers, but no alteration of the law as to the removal of causes was inserted therein. (Code 1848, Session laws, p. 504.) In 1849 the code was amended, and the section as it now stands was adopted. In 1854 an act relating to the Court of Common Pleas was passed, defining the jurisdiction of that Court to be among other powers to exercise in the City and County of New-York all the powers and jurisdiction now or hereafter conferred upon, or vested in the said Court, or the County Courts in their counties, and the powers and jurisdiction which were vested in the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, before the enactment of the act, designated as the Code of Procedure, passed April 12, 1848. (Session laws 1854, ch. 198, p. 464.) Whatever construction might, therefore, be given to the amended section of the Code, as passed in 1849, as limiting the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas, such amendment would cease to affect the jurisdiction of the Common Pleas after the passage of the act of 1854, which restored the jurisdiction of that Court as it existed prior to the adoption of the Code. At that time, as I have before remarked, the jurisdiction of the Court extended to all local actions arising within the county, and to all transitory actions, although the same may not have arisen within the county, subject to a power vested in the Supreme Court to remove any transitory action in which the trial should be had elsewhere than in the County of New-York. It seems to me, therefore, that, in regard to the New-York Common Pleas, whatever construction may be put upon the provisions of the Code as to the Superior Court, the only power which this Court can exercise in removing causes from that Court is in actions where it is proper to change the place of trial from the City and County of New-York to some other county in the State. These views would dispose of the question so far as relates to the Common Pleas, and I might leave the examination of the question here, but I am inclined to adopt the same opinion on an examination of the section on which the defendants relied in making the application. No authority is given to remove such causes, except under that which unites the removal with the change of the place of trial. The application is not confined to the Court in any district, but may be made to the Supreme Court, and in any district; and, if made by the Court in any district, the Court may order the action to be tried in the district where the motion is made, unless the object of the motion is confined to the change of the place of trial. There is no necessity of authority to change the place of trial if the Court has power to remove the cause generally, because after it has been removed the place of trial may be changed the same as in other actions. The section also directs that the order for removal and change of place of trial is to be made in the Supreme Court on motion, and is to take effect only on filing a certified copy of such order in the office of the Clerk of the Court. Such clerk is required to transfer the papers in the cause to the Clerk of the County in which by such order the trial is ordered to be had. Unless such place of trial is designated in the order of removal, there would be no authority for the clerk to transfer the paper to any County Clerk. The portion of the order appealed from which directs the papers to be given to the Clerk of the City and County of New-York would not be a compliance with the statute, because there is no direction in the order where the trial is to be had, and if such papers were filed in any other county than that in which the trial was ordered, it would not be according to the intent of the act. The fact, also, that this provision is confined to transitory actions, and that no authority exists for the removal of local actions, affords a strong presumption that the intent of the Legislature was to confine this power to cases in which it was necessary to change the place of trial. From the suggestions above made I have come to the conclusion that it was not the intent of the Legislature to authorize the removal of such causes except upon an application showing the propriety of changing the place of trial from the City of New-York. In looking at the grounds on which the removal is asked for, there is but one which could not be made applicable to any cases in which one action is brought in this Court, and one, in either of the other Courts for similar causes of action, and that is that the decision of this Court would not be binding on the other Court, nor would it be followed by them unless that Court concurred in its correctness. It must, however, be remembered that these Courts are as their decisions of co-ordinate authority with this Court, that appeals are to be made directly from those Courts to the Court of Appeals, in the same manner as in this Court. While suitors are allowed to select the Court in which they will bring their actions, that privilege should not be interfered with except in cases clearly authorized by law, and for good and sufficient reasons calling therefor.

In the present case it is proposed to take sixteen causes out of the other Courts, and to transfer them to this Court, because five causes are pending here. The same rule would have allowed the transfer if only one action were pending here. Such was not, in my opinion, the intent of the statute, and the adoption of it will lead to encourage such motions to an extent which would be embarrassing to the Court and to suitors.

Another Heavy Judgment Against Erie.

It is not generally known that the Bergen Tunnel, so important to the Erie Road, has never been fully paid for. It was finished by the contractor, Mr. A. B. Seymour, in December, 1860. Immediately thereupon a controversy arose between him and the Long Dock Company, otherwise Erie, about his pay. The contractor claimed that there was a large balance due him, while the Company insisted that they had over-paid him about $34,500. The contractor, in 1861, filed his bill for relief in the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, and the suit has been "dragging its slow length along," until the 17th inst., when the Master, Jonathan Dixon, Jr., to whom it had been referred, to state an account between the parties, reported a balance due from the Erie Railway Company to the contractor of $32,616 53.

Potts & Linn appeared as counsel for the contractor.

Erie and the English Stockholders.

The reference directed by Judge Blatchford, in the United States Court, to be instituted before Commissioner White into the claims of Heath and Raphael, the English stockholders of the Erie Railway Company to 60,056 shares of stock now in the possession of James H. Coleman, the receiver appointed by Judge Barnard, and alleged to have been fraudulently taken possession of by the Erie Railroad Directors, was to have proceeded yesterday. It was, however, adjourned till to-morrow morning by consent of the counsel on each side.

BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Proposed Increase of the Water Rates—Interesting Message from the Mayor.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon, Alderman Bergen in the chair. Among many messages from the heads of Departments was one from the Mayor, vetoing the proposed increase in the water rates, and setting forth in a pretty clear light the mismanagement that has brought the present high rate of taxation upon the city. He says:

If we intend to lessen the heavy burdens already imposed upon our city, it cannot be done by increasing the water rates. I concede that it may have the effect of making the rate of taxation appear less by not including the deficiencies which constitute the difference between the amount of water revenue and the amount of expenditures incurred on that account, but it may lead ultimately to an actual increase in the amount of taxes our citizens will be called upon to pay, the tax for water being, after all, but one of the items we have to pay annually, the same as other expenditures incurred by the City Government for our benefit. The additional charges contemplated would average about thirty-seven per cent. upon those heretofore charged in this city, which have thus far been the same as charged at present in the City of New-York. The Croton rates were originally designated by the Legislature as a proper standard for our city, and very justly so in the opinion of persons conversant with the cost and requirements of both departments. Should we not, therefore, exert ourselves to the utmost to prevent the proposed increase in the rates, and save our Water Department from comparing unfavorably with that of New-York and other great cities? In 1865 the daily average supply of water was 9,233,320 gallons; the revenue derived therefrom was $419,106, and the running expenses amounted to $140,977, or about thirty-three per cent. of the receipts. In 1870, the daily average supply of water was 18,483,883 gallons, about double the amount supplied in 1865, and yet the receipts from water rents were but $342,769, nearly $200,000 less than should have been received if the collections of 1865 are taken as a criterion. Was this excess in the amount of water delivered, for which nothing was received, wasted? And if so, should not a remedy at once be applied? Again, although the revenue for 1870 falls short, the expenses have greatly increased, and were $353,626, about fifty-five per cent. of the total receipts. Not until a satisfactory explanation is given for these discrepancies should we allow the existing water-rates to be raised. Had the city been paid in 1870 for the amount of water furnished at the same rate per gallon as in 1865, all doubt as to the ability of the Water Department to sustain itself without requiring the raising of deficiencies by tax or increasing the rates would at once vanish. Taking 1865 as a basis, we would have received in 1870 about $840,000, instead of $353,626. A close examination of the reports made for those years will be found to justify me in what I have stated. In conclusion, the Mayor charges the Water Board with general mismanagement, and urges the Aldermen to insist upon a general retrenchment.

The message was ordered to be printed, and the Board adjourned.

The Latest and Most Heartless Swindle.

Some time ago a gentleman called upon Superintendent Kelso and showed a letter from a friend, living in Western Maryland, in which it was stated that a person, claiming to be a physician from the Union Hospital, New-York City, had been in that country offering to give written guarantees to cure all manner of diseases, and as his fees were moderate he had been called to a large number of cases, and among others to a child of the writer. But he had then left the neighborhood, and the child was rapidly sinking under the medicine he had left for it. Superintendent Kelso told the gentleman there was no such hospital in the City, and that as the pretended physician was most probably a heartless sharper advised him to telegraph to his friend to abandon the treatment at once, and call in some reputable practitioner.

The Police have again heard of this revolting swindle, and it has now extended its operations as far as Alabama. A lady residing in that State, being afflicted with paralysis, would have been one more victim of the scoundrel calling himself Dr. S. Holman, but for the accident that she was so impressed with the representations of the advantages afforded by the Union Hospital, New-York City, under control of a European Faculty, that she determined to come North and apply at the fountain-head. This hospital purported to have Prof. J. Randolph for President and W. B. Taylor for Secretary, but she speedily found that it and they were myths, and she was thus saved. The Police are anxious that the people generally, but especially in the Southern States where these operations appear to be chiefly carried on, shall understand that this pretended physician is one of the most heartless of all Metropolitan swindlers, and it is hoped that a stop may be speedily put to his vile practices by his arrest.

Further Peace Jubilee Preparations.

Preparations on a grand scale for the approaching peace jubilee are being made by the German brewers, who are to form an entire division in the procession, for which eighteen trucks, each drawn by four horses, are to be furnished. On the first truck, heading the division, a music corps will be stationed; the next following will have a group representing King Gambrinus and suite. Then are to follow two wagons with malt works; then two trucks loaded with hops; further, a truck bearing a brewery in full operation; then four trucks packed with beer casks, large and small sized, then a truck from which the lager is to be dispensed, and finally several wagons bearing the brewers, the employers as well as the employes. Some half a dozen German Social Reform societies held a convention, yesterday, when joint action was taken to assist in the celebration, and a committee was appointed to engage a music corps for the procession. The Saengerbund societies will appear in the procession with several bands of their own. The Liederkranz Society has also engaged a music corps, and is to take up a position in the centre of the German vocal organizations. The following organizations of Brooklyn have decided to join in the procession in this City: Brooklyn Saengerbund, Ringgold Horse Guard, Tumelien's Lodge, of the order Hermann's Sons, Atlanta Lodge, Steuben Lodge, Hanover Society, Allemania Society, Brooklyn Casino Society, Brooklyn Butchers' organization, Brooklyn Schuetzen, the vocal societies, Teutonia, Aurora, Harmonia, Concordia and Schillerbund, German Freemen's Society, Brooklyn Jockey Club, and Brooklyn Light Artillery, Capt. Steuben.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. A. T. Stewart has received a telegram that the bark *Hunter*, laden with provisions for the suffering French, arrived on Sunday morning at Havre. This vessel, which was sent at the expense of A. T. Stewart & Co., was the first to sail and the first to arrive with help from America for France.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, United States Marshal, delivered a lecture last evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Grand-street, on the "Last Days of the Confederacy." He reviewed the important historical events which hastened the surrender of the rebel army, and the downfall of the Confederacy; dwelt upon the sufferings and hardships to which they were reduced in their final strait, and spoke of the victorious triumph of Gen. Grant over the doubts and anxieties of his Generals in the great result of the movements before Richmond. The lecturer enlivened his discourse by numerous anecdotes, drawn from his romantic experience as chief of the Bureau of Information for the Army. Scarcity of space will not allow of a longer report of this interesting lecture, which includes the story of an eye-witness of the meeting of Gens. Grant and Sheridan after the truce of Appomatox, and the incident of the surrender of Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant. The lecture was listened to with rapt attention by the large audience, and the lecturer was frequently applauded.

Frank L. Myles, the alleged forger, was brought before Justice Dowling yesterday for examination. Nelson H. Leadbeater, of No. 639 Seventh-avenue, testified that the accused called on him and presented a check drawn on the Marine National Bank for $100, alleged to have been drawn by Vernon H. Brown, in favor of E. K. Willard, and a penciled note from the latter asking as a favor that the check be cashed. Leadbeater gave Myles $20 as a temporary advance, and next day found that the note and check were forgeries. The prisoner also called on Charles O'Neill, at No. 130 Broadway, with a check apparently drawn on the Broadway National Bank by G. C. Kellogg for $50, in favor of E. H. Willard, and obtained the money. He subsequently received $75 from Emile Vallette, of No. 32 Chambers-street, on a check for that amount purporting to have been drawn by G. C. Willard in favor of E. K. Willard. As Mr. Willard testified that the indorsements were forgeries, the Magistrate held Myles for trial.

Jules Viennot, an advertising agent, was arrested yesterday, by Capt. Kennedy and Officer Fitzmorris, of the Sixth Precinct, on a warrant issued by Justice Hogan, for swindling. It appeared, when the case came before the Magistrate, that the prisoner had been employed by Andre Chawst, of No. 148 Duane-street, Treasurer of the French Fair held in this City recently, to advertise the Fair in the City newspapers. Viennot wrote the advertisements, and nearly all of the papers gave half the amount of their bills to the Fair, Viennot in his bills to the Treasurer omitted to mention the donations, and collected the full amount, with the intention of benefiting his own pocket. He also omitted to pay any of the advertising bills rendered, so that he defrauded the newspapers and the Fair Committee out of near $1,500. The Magistrate held Viennot for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

The Fest Committee, founded by the N. E. Saengerbund Societies to arrange the details of the twelfth general Saengerfest, was in session yesterday. The Buffalo Saengerbund and the Buffalo Liedertafel, applied to be placed on the list of the prize singing societies. The Choral Union of Washington, the only Anglo American society that is to participate in the approaching Saengerfest, will be allowed to sing an English prize chorus. It was announced that at the reception concert the "Battle Hymn of Rienzi" is to be sung. The Music and Decoration Committees presented their financial estimates, amounting to $7,700.

Last Saturday a letter was presented to Charles E. Tilford, of the firm of Park & Tilford, No. 112 Sixth-avenue, purporting to be signed by Mrs. E. Scofield, of No. 42 West Fourteenth-street, requesting a loan of $25. Mr. Tilford immediately perceived that it was a forgery, and, returning the letter to the messenger, refused to advance the money. The circumstance was narrated to Officer Goffrey, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who, after considerable exertion, arrested William Smith, residing in Second-avenue, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, with this letter and ten others of a similar nature on his person. Judge Scott committed him to answer, yesterday, at Essex Market Police Court.

The Central Park meteorological report for the past week sets forth the following facts and figures: Barometer—Mean, 29 899 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., March 20, 30.286 inches; minimum at 4 P. M., March 21, 29.522 inches; range, .764 inch: Thermometer—Mean, 44.1°; maximum at 4 P. M., March 19, 65.0°; minimum at 5 A. M., March 24, 33.2°; range, 31.8°. March 20, rain from 8¾ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .36 inch; March 21, rain from 0h. 0m. A. M. to 10½ A. M.; amount of water, 1.97 inches; total amount of water for week, 2.33 inches. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,727 miles.

Rev. J. G. White lectured last evening in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, on "Signs of the Times." He contended that the Franco-Prussian war was the result of the sessions of the Ecumenical Council, which he said had assembled to discuss conquest and not infallibility. Failing to overcome Protestant Germany, he believed that the Jesuitical eye would see in America the fairest field for conquest, and, agreeably to the many declarations of leading Catholic prelates here, would exert all endeavors to possess it. The tone of the Catholic Press, and the words of Catholic ecclesiastics, were plain and unmistakable in regard to their intentions.

At a late hour yesterday afternoon Deputy United States Marshals Crowley and Kennedy, at the instance of Messrs. Salomon & Burke, attorneys for the Consul of the North-German States, armed with a warrant issued by United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White, proceeded down the Bay to meet the steamer *Silesia*, coming in from Hamburg, and upon boarding her at once arrested one Gustave Adolf Boden, an alleged fugitive from Saxony, charged with the crime of forgery. He declares that he is innocent. He was locked up in Ludlow-street Jail.

The steamer *Granite State*, from Hartford for New-York, before reported ashore on the rocks at Hallett's Point, Hell Gate, was successfully floated off yesterday morning at 2 A. M. The wrecking steamer *John Fuller* was engaged in pumping on her from the time she struck Saturday morning, thereby saving her from breaking in two by preventing her filling her with water on the rising tide. On Sunday afternoon three additional pumps were put on board by the Coast Company, and under the personal charge of Capt. Merritt the steamer was taken off and placed on the Great Balance Dock yesterday at 4 P. M.

The Metropolitan Hotel was, on Saturday, placed under the charge of the Sheriff, on an execution issued, it is said, at the direction of Mr. A. T. Stewart, the proprietor of the building. The guests were notified to leave, and by 3 o'clock yesterday were all gone. Mr. Wm. M. Tweed has leased the hotel for a term of five years at an annual rental of $60,000 for the first two, and $65,000 for the remaining three years. His son, Richard, will be installed as the proprietor, and Mr. Abraham Garfield, the manager of the Delavan House in Albany, will assume entire charge.

Hon. John Behrenback, chief executive of the International Union of Machinists and Blacksmiths in North America, lectured before a large number of the craft in Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, on the advantages of union among mechanics and working men. He opposed strikes as ruinous to trade, except as a last resort. By co-operation and unity of action everything could be accomplished for the working man in America.

The weather has been exceedingly capricious for the past thirty-six hours. A cold, damp drizzle ushered in yesterday's dawn, followed by quite a snow flurry, the ground being covered to the depth of half an inch. A cold, raw wind prevailed in the City, and a brisk gale in the Harbor and Sound, with high tides, and inundated lowlands.

Ground was broken yesterday for the new Central Park Hotel, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, under the direction of the builder, Jerry T. Smith. The new structure will occupy the entire block, and, it is estimated, will cost nearly $1,500,000. It is expected the building will be completed within a year. Major W. W. Leland will be the proprietor.

Eggs in the City are now bought at corner groceries thirteen and fifteen for twenty-five cents. The well-known rapacity of such institutions leads to the belief that restaurants purchase at a much lower figure, and yet ten cents a piece is an average charge to customers. One into ten goes a sufficient number of times to solve the mystery of many a New-York restaurateur's success.

The old Custom-house, at the Battery, has been terribly battered by the winds and storms of the past Winter. As we look at it, on its skeleton foundation, watching the tide eddying round the piles, while the wind whistles angrily about it, as if suggesting that it had lived too long, we may well say it seems to be "on its last legs."

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Thomas Wiggins, the colored porter who pleaded guilty on the 14th inst. to the charge of manslaughter in the third degree, in causing the death of Joseph Flynn, was sentenced by Judge Bedford to two years and six months imprisonment.

Perdue, convicted and sentenced to death for setting fire to the ship *Robert Edwards*, is to be removed from Ludlow-street Jail to the Tombs, there to be confined in a cell in Murderers'-row, to await the execution of his sentence.

A Times reporter, (who is not in training to match Weston,) during a brisk walk up Broadway, from Bowling-green to Pearl-street, yesterday evening, overtook nine stages. Moral—Don't get into a stage when you are in a hurry.

BROOKLYN.

A young man named Davis, son of Capt. Davis, coal-dealer at Greenpoint, met with an accident yesterday morning at his residence on Grove-street, which resulted in his death. It appears that he had gone to the cistern to draw a pail of water, and while stooping to do so, he slipped and fell upon the curb at the side of the cistern, striking upon the lower part of the abdomen. Medical assistance was at once procured but it was unavailing. He died in great agony.

Mr. W. A. Young, the representative of the Cruelty to Animals Society in Brooklyn, has been making a raid on the carriages of the "upper ten," seeking for the "bit-burr" or "needle-pad." His exertions were not in vain, inasmuch as he captured six of these infernal instruments on carriage-horses belonging to some of the gentry residing on Columbia Heights and elsewhere. This phase of cruelty is still practiced in the City of Churches. Young removed two needle-pads from the bit of a magnificent bay horse on Saturday, the owner of which was entirely ignorant of his coachman's having obtained them from the harness-maker. John received a good "setting down" for his daring to use such instruments on the horse.

The Union Ferry Company are about to build a large wooden building at the foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and also two additional ferry-slips. The work, it is said, will commence on the 1st of April, and when completed, the building will be the longest and finest ferry-house on that side of the river.

Miss Julia Colman, of Brooklyn, will deliver her able and instructive lecture, entitled "Intemperance Our Heritage," in the Presbyterian Church, Noble-street, Greenpoint, this (Tuesday) evening, under the auspices of Golden Circle Lodge No. 104, Independent Order of Good Templars.

County Judge James Troy, County Clerk Geo. G. Herman, and Thomas A. Gardiner, County Treasurer, met yesterday in their official capacity and appointed William J. Osborne, Supervisor of the Sixth Ward, to the office of Supervisor at Large. Mr. Osborne has for the last two years been President of the Board.

Coroner Whitehill commenced an inquest, yesterday afternoon, in the case of Denis McCormack, who was shot on Saturday night by George Neep, the proprietor of a Greenpoint lager-beer saloon. The inquest was adjourned until to-morrow evening.

The deputy marshals who served the United States at the last election have not yet received their pay, and are now beginning to make a noise about the delay. They believe that some one is bent upon swindling them.

Silvia Millard, who was convicted in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, on Saturday last, of manslaughter in the third degree, was sentenced by Judge Tappan to two years' imprisonment.

LONG ISLAND.

The Justices' Courts of Flushing have, during the last five months in the last fiscal year, disposed of 637 criminal cases, of which 146 cases were for assault and battery, 129 for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 78 for petit larceny, 41 for malicious mischief, 34 for disorderly conduct, 30 for vagrancy, and 22 for misdemeanors. Eighty-four peace-warrants have been issued. There have been eighty-nine convictions.

For over a month the bill indorsed by every member of the Queens County Board of Supervisors but one, and supported by every locality in Queens County excepting those interested in having the Court-house located in their own limits, has been slumbering in the Senate Committee to whom it was referred. In the meantime, a broken-down establishment, called a Court-house, disgraces the county.

NEW-JERSEY.

Some time since the Board of Aldermen of Jersey City gave permission to the Pavonia Horse Car Railroad Company to temporarily lay tracks on South Second and Third streets, while the regular route through North First-street was obstructed by street and sewer improvements. When the latter were completed the Pavonia Company neglected to return to their former line of travel. They were notified several times by the Board of Aldermen of this breach of courtesy, and excess of privilege, but no heed was taken by them of the remonstrances of the City Fathers. At length Alderman Sheeran, acted on the authority of the Common Council, collected a number of his men and commenced to tear up the track on South Third-street, under the protection of a squad of Police, but the work of demolition had not proceeded far, when the Superintendent of the Railroad Company, Mr. McIntosh, served an injunction on Alderman Sheeran, which he had previously procured in anticipation of this trouble. The injunction puts an embargo on further proceedings on either side until the 3d of April, when the Chancellor will decide the case.

Last evening the stable of August Steugel, on Bank-street, Newark, was damaged by fire to the extent of $2,000.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

Washington, March 27.—Lieut.-Commander Robert Boyd, Jr., has been ordered to an examination for promotion.

Commander S. P. Quackenbush has been detached from the Norfolk Navy-yard and ordered to command the *Vandalia* at Portsmouth, N. H.

Surgeon E. M. Stein has been detached from special duty under the Treasury Department and is waiting orders.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, March 27.—The market opened with American securities and stocks firm, and so remained to the close. The course of the market during the day is indicated by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	1½ P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	92¼@92⅛	92¼	92¼
Consols for account	92¼	92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	92⅛	..	92⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	91⅝	..	91⅛
United States 5-20s, 1867	90⅛	..	90⅞
United States 10-40s	89	..	89
Illinois Central R. Shares	110½	..	110½
Erie R. Shares	18	18¼	18¼
At. & Gt. West. Shares	37½	38½	38

Liverpool, March 27—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet. Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.@7½d.; Middling Orleans, 7¾d.@7⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is dull. Wheat, 11s. 11d. ₽ cental for California White. Flour 27s. 6d. ₽ bbl. for Western Canal. 5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed easier. Middling Uplands, 7⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝d. The sales of the day have been 14,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. Provisions—Bacon, 47s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, and 48s. 6d. for Short Ribbed Middles. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 16⅛d. ₽ gallon.

London, March 27—5 P. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.; Linseed-oil, £31 15s.@£32 ₽ ton. Tallow, 43s. 3d.@43s. 6d. ₽ cwt.

Liverpool, March 27.—Arrived steamers *Minnesota*, from New-York March 15, with 3,522 bales of Cotton; *China*, from New-York March 15, with 1,386 bales; brig *Caroline Gray*, from Galveston Feb. 14, with 939 bales.

Havana, March 25.—Sugar—There is a better feeling in the market; prices are stiff, and quotations unchanged; Nos. 10 to 12, firm at 9¾@10¼ reals; Nos. 15 to 20, firm at 11¾@12¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, fair to good, buoyant at 8¼@9¼ reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, firm at 7¾@8 reals; exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 40,000 boxes, of which 15,000 boxes, together with 4,800 hhds., were for the United States; stock remaining in warehouses at Havana and Matanzas, 284,000 boxes and 23,000 hhds. Bacon declining, owing to large supply. Butter declining, owing to large supply; sales at 25c.@36c. Coal-oil steady. Flour quiet at $14@$14 75. Hams firm; American-salted, 23c.@24c.; Sugar-cured, 25½c.@26½c. Lard firmer; Kegs 17¾c.@18c.; Tins, 21c.@22½c. Potatoes in demand; Box-shooks firm; Hogshead-shooks steady at $2 25@$2 87½. Empty Hogsheads in demand. Freights buoyant; vessels in demand for the United States; box of Sugar to United States, Northern and Southern port, $1 25@$1 50; hogshead Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $5 50@$7 50; hogshead Molasses to Northern and Southern ports, $3 75@$4 50; ₽ ton to Falmouth and orders, 32s. 6d.@45s.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

St. Louis, March 27.—Cotton dull and nominal at 13¾c.@14c. Flour heavy; Extra Winter, $5 75@$6, latter for choice; Double Extra, $6 25; Treble Extra, $6 50@$7. Wheat declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 33; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 52½. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 51c.; Mixed, in sacks, 58c.; White, 59c.@61c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley active and advanced 5c. on high grades; Minnesota Spring, $1@$1 05; choice Iowa, $1 20@$1 25. Rye steady; Prime, 97c. Whisky quiet at 88c. Tobacco firm at $10@$16 for fair to good Manufacturing. Hemp dull at $1 16@$1 55 for Undressed. Bagging dull at 22c.@23c. Pork firm at $20 25@$25 50. Dry-salt Meats firmer; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c.; bulk Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon firmer; Clear Rib, 10¼c.@10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Hams—Sugar-cured, canvassed, 16¼c. Lard, 12c.@12½c. for tierces. Hogs quiet at $5 75@$6 75. Cattle active at $2@$6 25. Receipts—4,800 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats.

Chicago, March 27.—Flour firmer; Spring Extras, $5 75@$6 25. Wheat steady; No. 2, $1 24¾, cash; $1 24½, seller April; during the afternoon quiet and steady at $1 25, cash, for No. 2. Corn unsettled and quiet; closing 51¼c.@51½c., cash, for No. 2. Oats dull and lower; closed 47¼c.@49c. for regular and fresh No. 2. Rye quiet and higher at 90c.@91c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 78c.@79c. Highwines nominally 86c.@86½c. Provisions firmer and more active. Mess Pork higher at $20@$20 50 cash. Lard, 11¼c. Sweet-pickled Hams, 13c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 7¼c. Live Hogs quiet at $6 10@$6 75. Cattle quiet at $4 70@$6 75. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

New-Orleans, March 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling 14¼c.@14½c.; net receipts, 3,502 bales; gross, 3,546 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 12,[illegible] bales; to Havre, 4,278 bales; coastwise, 5,815 bales; sales, 8,300 bales; stock, 282,263 bales. Flour firmer; Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 [illegible]@$6 75; Treble Extra, $6 87½@$7. Corn dull; Mixed, 70c.; White, 71c. Oats—Ohio River, 63c.; St. Louis, 66c.; Galena, 68c. Bran in better supply at $1 [illegible]@$1 40. Hay quiet; Ohio River, $24. Pork dull; Mess, $21 25. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c. and Clear Sides, 12c. Sugar-cured Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard—Tierce, 12c.@12½c.; Kegs, 13¼c.@13¾c. Sugar firmer; Prime, 10c.@10¼c. Molasses—Centrifugal, 30c.@35c. Reboiled, 40c.@50c. Whisky—Western Rectified, 85c.@95c. Coffee steady at 14½c.@15¼c. Sterling Exchange, 12¾c.; New-York Sight Drafts, ⅛ premium. Gold, 110¼.

Philadelphia, March 27.—Cotton dull; Middling Uplands, 15¼c.; do. Gulf, 15½c.@15¾c. Quercitron Bark unchanged. Flour dull and market favors buyers; Superfine, $5 25@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 25; Spring Wheat, Extra Family, $6 75@$7 50; Pennsylvania do., $6 50@$7; Indiana and Ohio do., $7 25@$7 75; Fancy, $8@$9 50. Wheat dull; Red Western, $1 68@$1 70; Amber, $1 71@$1 73. Rye commands $1 05. Corn in limited request; Yellow, 81c.@82c.; Mixed Western, 80c. Oats firm at 66c.@68c. Groceries unchanged. Provisions very dull. Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard, 12¼c. Petroleum steady and unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Cincinnati, March 27.—Cotton firm, with a fair demand; Middling, 14¼c. Flour—Family, $6 30@$6 50. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand at full prices. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats quiet and unchanged. Barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions held higher; there is some speculative feeling, but it is confined chiefly to holders. Mess Pork, $21. Bulk Meats, 7¾c. for Shoulders; 9c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10c.@10¼c. for Clear Sides. Bacon, 8c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¾c. for Clear Sides; rates above the views of buyers; little done. Lard dull at 11¾c. Whisky steady, with a moderate demand at 86c.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; No. 2 Spring held at $1 42. Corn quiet and steady; sight cars New sold at 72c. on the track. Oats and Rye inactive, and nominally unchanged. Barley easy; sales, 1,000 bushels Western on private terms; one car of State at 80c. Seeds easy; small sales; $7 for Timothy; $7 25 for medium Clover; $8 50 for Pea-vine Clover. Pork dull at $21. Lard quiet at 12¾c. Highwines neglected; nominally 90c.

Louisville, March 27.—Tobacco—Sales, 296 hhds.; Lugs, $5 50@$6 50; low to medium Leaf, $6 75@$12. Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.@14¼c. Flour quiet; extra Family, $6. Grain quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $20 50. Bacon 8¼c. for Shoulders; 10¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 11c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats—Loose, 7¼c. for Shoulders; 9¼c.@9¾c. for Sides. Hams—Sugar-cured, plain, 15¼c.; packed, 15c. Lard, 12c.@12½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

Milwaukee, March 27.—Flour dull; Double Extra Spring, $5 85. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 28½; No. 2 do., $1 25. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2 at 54c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 60c. Rye and Barley dull and nominal. Hogs quiet at $7@$7 50. Provisions dull and nominal; Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour; 6,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 3,000 bbls. Flour; 9,000 bushels Wheat.

Memphis, March 27.—Cotton firm at 14½c.; receipts, 1,460 bales; shipments, 5,280 bales. Flour firm at $6 50@$8 50. Corn dull at 68c. Oats active; sales at 62c.@63c. Lard dull and nominal at 11¼c.@13c. Pork nominal at $21. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Sides, 10¾c.@11¾c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 9¼c.@10¼c.

Wilmington, N. C., March 27.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 47c. Resin—No sales reported. Crude Turpentine and Tar unchanged. Corn—Sales, 19,000 bushels at 92½c. Northern Hay, $1 30.

Savannah, March 27.—Cotton in moderate demand; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 2,073 bales; exports to the Continent, 5,450 bales; coastwise, 854 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 63,465 bales.

Mobile, March 27.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,559 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,775 bales; coastwise, 7 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 60,116 bales.

Charleston, March 27.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 49 bales; exports coastwise, 1,245 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 21,444 bales.

[Advertisement.]

Over.—The equinoctial storm inflicted great damage throughout the country, but it failed to dim the lustre or mar the beauty of Knox's superb Spring style of gentlemen's Hats—the greatest production of the batter. Buy your hats at his store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

Beebe & Co.'s Hats, $8. A choice stock of Men's Furnishing Goods, latest importation, and fine shirts to order at reduced prices. No. 160 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Thuringia	March 28	New-York	Liverpool
Nevada	March 29	New-York	Liverpool
Abyssinia	March 29	New-York	Liverpool
St. Laurent	March 29	New-York	Havre
Calabria	March 30	New-York	Liverpool
The Queen	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
City of Wash'n	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	April 1	New-York	Bremen
Samaria	April 1	New-York	Liverpool
Columbia	April 1	New-York	Glasgow
FOR HAVANA, ETC.			
City of Mexico	March 29	New-York	Vera Cruz
Hy. Chauncey	March 30	New-York	Aspinwall
Columbia	March 30	New-York	Havana

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth and Hamburg, by the *Thuringia*, at 11½ A. M. A supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on the Pier, in Hoboken, (foot of Third-street,) until 1½ P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the *Nevada*, at 8½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *paid* letters only on Pier No. 46, North River, until 10½ A. M. For France, via Brest, by the *St. Laurent*, at — A. M. For Havana and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Rapidan, from New-Orleans.—H. Jerningham, George Ayres, Mrs. Compton, Miss M. R. Martin, R. J. Diego, wife and child, Frederick Meyer, J. Bainton, and 11 in the steerage.

March 27—*In steam-ship Calabria, from Liverpool.*—Prof. Van Dyck, Capt. C. Teller, A. Gordon, C. Ferdinand, Mme. C. Vanderaypen, Mr. J. J. Clark, John Stuart, and 289 in the steerage.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises......5:51 | Sun sets.......6:20 | Moon sets.12:42
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:11 | Gov. Island...1:00 | Hell Gate..2:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....Monday, March 27.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Millville, Renaur, Philadelphia, W. B. Vondersmith; Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia; Pierrepont, Shropshire, Philadelphia; E. C. Biddle, McCue, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Winchester (Br.,) Davison, Liverpool, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Damio, (Br.,) Allen, St. Helena Sound, F. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Johanne Marie, (N. G.,) Gustavus, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Charlotte A. Littlefield, Carver, Rotterdam, Funch Edye & Co; Amadine, (Br.,) Ferrero, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Fidelio, (N. G.,) Wendt, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Martha Radman, (N. G.,) Berg, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; S. W. Hollbrook, Polley, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Caroline Eddy, Gunn, Santa Cruz, (Teneriffe,) Yates & Porterfield; Anna, (Br.,) Hess, St. Kitts, Jones & Lough.

Schrs. Leading Star, (Br.,) Foote, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Lord of the Isles, (Br.,) Peterson, Halifax, Brett, Son & Co.; Julia A. Rider, Corson, Indianola and Lavacca, Evans, Ball & Co.; S. J. Gilmore, McDonald, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; F. Rogers, Shepard, Charleston; Marcy T. Trundy, Warner, Port Henry, J. Boynton, Son & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; R. M. Atwood, Doane, Matanzas; Baltimore, Lander, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool March 4, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 296 passengers to Charles G. Francklyn. March 17, lat. 50 07, lon. 22 16, passed steam-ship Parthia, hence for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 46 18, lon. 40 38, exchanged signals with steam-ship China, hence for Liverpool; same date, lat. 45 49, lon. 41 50, passed a National Co.'s steam-ship bound E.; 21st, lat. 44 13, lon. 46 33, passed a Cunard brig-rigged steam-ship bound E., supposed the Batavia.

Steam-ship Silesia, (N. G.,) Trautmann, Hamburg March 15, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced fine weather and light, changeable winds the first part of the passage; latter part stormy, with heavy westerly gales. March 17, at 9 P. M., off Dungeness, passed a Bremen steamer; 26th, at 4½ P. M., lat. 40 33, lon. 67 08, a steamer of the National line, bound W.

Steam-ship Rapidan, Whitehurst, New-Orleans March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.; 26th, off Chincoteague, between 10 and 11½ A. M., passed steamers Manhattan, Crescent City, Geo. Washington, San Jacinto, Huntsville, also one unknown; at 1 P. M. passed steamer Victor, also one unknown, all bound S., since which have experienced heavy winds from S. E. to N. E., accompanied with heavy seas.

Steam-ship Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans March 20, with mdse. and passengers to Frederic Baker.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Parker, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Bark Granen, (Nor.,) Bjelke, Gloucester, Eng., 58 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson. Had heavy weather in the English Channel, from thence to Cape Hatteras moderate; has been 4 ds. N. of that point, with strong N. gales.

Brig Mary E. Leighton, Leighton, Caibarien 8 ds., with sugar to Danford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Moss & Ward. Had moderate weather to Hatteras; has been 4 ds. N. of that point, with strong N. W. and N. E. gales. Left in port bark Gertrude, Randall, ldg. for New-York; bark Ellen Dyer, Leland, ldg. for do.; brig Percey Hinckley, ldg. for Boston; schr. Ella M. Pennell, do. for Mobile.

Brig Como, (of Windsor,) Williams, Messina 48 ds., with fruit to Laurence, Giles & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 23; had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Samuel E. Fabens, (of Newburyport,) Crocker, Baracoa March 17, with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had strong northerly winds and rough sea; been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras; March 18, in Crooked Island Passage, was in co. with schr. Eathen. Left in port ldg. for New-York schrs. Israel Snow, Julia A. Decker, W. J. Holmes, Hattie Smith, Washington Conrad, (Br.,) and Sammie McKown, Crown Point ldg. for Philadelphia, Britannia (Br.) ready to sail for New-York, D. Sawyer do. do.

Schr. Village Queen, Conklin, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.—vessel to Baker & Dayton.

Schr. Harry Landill, Taylor, York River, Va., 3 ds., with wood to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. Mary J. Predmore, Predmore, York River, Va., 3 ds., with wood to Van Brunt & Slaght.

Schr. John Brill, Jones, Richmond, Va., 4 ds., with mdse. to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Geo. Storrs, Rodgers, George's Banks, with fish to Comstock, Harris & Co.

Schr. Enos Briggs, Edwards, Virginia, for Providence.

Schr. May Queen, Reynolds, Virginia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Lewis, Providence.
Schr. Wm. Wiley, May, Dighton.
Schr. Helen Mar, Gurney, New-Haven.
Schr. Stranger, Davis, New-Haven.
Schr. Potter & Hooper, Bradbury, New-Haven.
Schr. Davison, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. Delamater, Robinson, New-Haven.
Schr. Henry, Allen, Brookhaven.
Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Sophie, Wright, Norwalk.
Schr. Harriet Ryan, Nixon, Eastport.
WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 27.—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia; bark Sarah B. Hale, from Cardenas; brigs Susan, from Porto Rico; Mary Le Blanc, from St. Marc; S. T. Holbrook, from Aquin; Constantine, from Mirsgoane; Princess Beatrice, from Ponce; Harry Stewart, from Cienfuegos; schr. Onward, from Ponce.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 27.—Passed in for Baltimore, barks New Light, from Rio; Eudocia, and schr. Palos, from the West Indies.

Passed out, bark Don Juste, for Liverpool; brig Rosetta, Norfolk, for Barbados.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 26.—Sld. yesterday, steam-ship George Cromwell, for New-York. Arr. today, Cortes, for New-York.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 26.—Arr. British bark Red Path, of Montreal, from Sagua La Grand, with sugar for Portland. She has been on a reef, and was got off by the wreckers, leaking slightly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 27.—Arr. ship Sandusky, from London; bark J. M. Morales, St. Thomas; schr. Burdett, ———.

Cld. schrs. Grace Girdler, for Baltimore; R. C. Thomas, South Amboy; S. S. Bickmore, Darien, to load for Boston; Bedebepee, for Saltilla, to load for Rockland; ship Ne Plus Ultra, for Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, March 27.—Sld. schrs. Frank & Emily, for Boston; Mary Willis, for Baltimore.

Spoken, &c.

Feb. 23, by brig Como, in the Straits of Gibraltar, brig Caroline, from Messina, for New-Orleans, 15 ds. out; also, brig Speed, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) from Messina, for Boston; March 10, lat. 33 08 N., lon. 42 23, bark M. E. Corning, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) from Trieste, via Gibraltar, for New-York, 70 ds. out, with loss of jibboom and foretop-gallantmast.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—Arr. 27th inst., steam-ship Aleppo, (Br.,) Moreland, New-York, for Liverpool, and proceeded.

LONDON, March 27.—The North German Lloyd steam-ship Hansa, from New-York March 15, touched at Southampton today, and proceeded for Bremen.

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GENTLEMEN:
Our store was entirely destroyed by the extensive conflagration of last Saturday night, corner of Canal and Mott sts. The fire was INTENSELY HOT, owing to the inflammable nature of the stock, being all furniture and upholstery goods.
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